

January 12, 1961

Mr. Fred Dutton
Kennedy Headquarters
1737 L Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Fred:

I am enclosing a memo on the White House conference as per our telephone conversation. I am also including a copy of the recommendations and report made by the Narcotics Commission, the press release we issued on it and a copy of the Governor's speech made at Palm Springs to the narcotic officers.

Yesterday you reported some apprehension by the Kennedy people because Brown allegedly already linked the President Elect with having committed himself to a White House conference. What really happened was that last fall Stan Mosk issued a statement to the effect that Jack Kennedy had said he would call such a conference. In preparing Pat's Palm Springs speech I included such a statement. Pat himself deleted that and he actually gave the speech as corrected on the enclosure. We also corrected as many of those released as possible. One or two may have been distributed without the corrections but all the California press and news services were advised of the change.

I will have another memo for you tomorrow.

Sincerely

Cecil F. Poole
Secretary

CFP:jm
AIRMAIL

EDMUND G. BROWN
GOVERNOR

134638

107 SOUTH BROADWAY
LOS ANGELES 12, CALIFORNIA
MA dison 0-2388



COMMISSION
HARRY M. KIMBALL, *Chairman*
WALTER S. BINNS
A. E. JANSEN
ROBERT A. NEEB, Jr.
JOHN E. STORER

ARTHUR L. ALARCON
Project Director
ART PEARL
Research Director

STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Special Study Commission
on
Narcotics

February 2, 1961

RECEIVED
GOVERNOR'S OFFICE
1961 FEB 3 PM 2 10

Mr. Cecil Poole
Governor's Office
State Capitol
Sacramento, California

Dear Mr. Poole:

I am sorry to hear that you could not attend our meeting of February 10 in San Diego. Since the Governor indicated that the Commission might be asked to participate in the White House Conference on Narcotics, the Commission felt we should listen to the views and recommendations of all the federal officers who are concerned with the problem of the illegal smuggling of narcotics across our common border with Mexico. The Attorney General is sending a representative to sit with the Commission. I have also invited Director McGee to participate.

My first order of business after this meeting will be to dictate a full report on the views and recommendations of these federal representatives. I shall rush several copies of this report to you so that you may be fully apprised as to their recommendations.

I am looking forward to seeing you again and bringing you up to date on the Commission's activities.

Cordially,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Arthur".

ARTHUR L. ALARCON, Project Director
Special Study Commission on Narcotics

ALA:CG

EDMUND G. BROWN
GOVERNOR



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Research Director

STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Special Study Commission
on
Narcotics

February 7, 1961

Mr. Cecil Poole
Governor's Office
State Capitol
Sacramento, California

135586

1961 FEB 8 PM 1 56

RECEIVED
GOVERNOR'S OFFICE

Dear Cecil:

I have enclosed herewith five copies of the tentative program for the community conference on narcotics which Edward Roybal has arranged (with our help) for Saturday, February 11th.

It was our thought in arranging this conference that the community itself must become aware of those conditions within the community which breed delinquency and narcotics addiction. It is very easy for the community to shift responsibility for these problems from its own shoulders and place them on that of the government and the legislature by demanding stiffer punishment, including the death penalty, for narcotics peddlers. However, the fact remains that if the community itself eradicated those things which breed delinquency there would be no addicts requiring narcotics. Without addiction there would be no peddlers, and, of course, heroin and marijuana would be worthless weeds.

As I stated in my telephone conversation with you, we are going to attempt to keep the conference from becoming a "George Putnam" type of meeting. We are only going to talk about prevention, community responsibility and rehabilitation within the community of paroled addicts (from civil commitment or from jail or prison).

As you will see from the group discussion topics, we are asking some challenging questions which we hope will jar this community into positive, constructive activity. We picked East Los Angeles because the arrest rate for narcotics law violations in that community is three times greater than any other part of Los Angeles county.

Mr. Cecil Poole
Governor's Office

Page 2
February 7, 1961

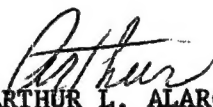
As you can see from the people involved in this conference, it is comprised of conservative, responsible leaders of the community including Councilman Edward Roybal, Judge Carlos Teran, Messrs. Juan Acevedo and Ralph Wright of the Youth Authority, Capt. C. E. Serrano of the Sheriff's Office, Capt. Anthony Ruiz of the Los Angeles Police Department and numerous leaders of the Mexican-American community including Mr. Hilario Pena, foreign language supervisor of the Los Angeles City Board of Education, Mr. Louis Diaz, Mayor of the City of Pico-Rivera and Judge Leopoldo Sanchez.

Ed Roybal and I felt when we planned this conference last year that this could easily fit into the Governor's campaign to arouse public interest in all phases of the narcotics problem, including community self-help, prevention and treatment.

I probably will be seeing you very shortly because of the legislative committee hearings on narcotics.

Hasta luego!

Cordially,


ARTHUR L. ALARCON, Project Director
Special Study Commission on Narcotics

ALA:CG

Enclosures - 5.

EASTSIDE CITIZENS CONFERENCE
ON
NARCOTICS

Roosevelt High School
450 So. Fickett Street
Los Angeles, California

February 11, 1961

Registration 9:00 A.M.

Introductory Remarks
Councilman Edward R. Roybal 9:30 A.M.

Keynote Address 9:45 A.M.
Richard R. Rogan
Chief Deputy Attorney General

Introduction of Discussion Leaders 10:45 A.M.
Arthur L. Alarcon
Project Director,
Special Study Commission on Narcotics

Discussion Groups 10:30 A.M.

Group I

Why is the arrest rate for narcotics violations in the eastern section of the city of Los Angeles three times greater than the rest of the county?

Discussion Leader: Abe Chavez
Consultant: Juan D. Acevedo
Antonio Bueno

Group II

Are the churches in the East Los Angeles area meeting the challenge of the narcotics problem?

Discussion Leader: Rev. William Hutson
Consultant: Rev. Antonio Hernandez

Group III

Are the private and public agencies fulfilling their responsibility in the prevention of narcotic addiction in the East Los Angeles Area?

Discussion Leader: Herman Fogata
Consultant: Martin Ortiz
Louis Diaz

Group IV

Are the Mexican-American organizations failing to meet their responsibility to the community with respect to the narcotics problem?

Discussion Leader: August Garcia
Consultant: John Green
Rudolph Galiana

Group V

What is the teacher's role in dealing with the narcotics problem in the school, home and community?

Discussion Leader: Larry Pena
Consultant: Charles Miggliazzo
Ruben Holguin

Group VI

What are the parents' obligations toward their own children and the community in dealing with the narcotics problem?

Discussion Leader: Judge Leopoldo Sanchez
Consultant: William Gomez

Group VII

Is there a lack of success in the rehabilitation of the addict in the East Los Angeles area?

Discussion Leader: Philip Montez
Consultant: Joe O. Pacillas
John Espinoza

Group VIII

Is the East Los Angeles community lagging behind in voicing its demand for city, county and state facilities for the treatment of the addict?

Discussion Leader: Judge Carlos Teran
Consultant: Philip Dankey

Group IX

What can law enforcement, probation and parole do to eliminate the narcotic problem in the East Los Angeles area?

Discussion Leader: Alfred Gomez
Consultant: Peter Escamilla
Joe Castaneda
Lewis P. Brusca
Capt. Anthony Ruiz

Group X

What can the community do to help law enforcement fight the narcotics problem?

Discussion Leader: Capt. C. E. Serrano
Consultant: Julio Gonzales
Bill Gutierrez

Reconvene:

12:30 noon

Summary - Arthur L. Alarcon

RECOMMENDATIONS

The Special Study Commission on Narcotics respectfully submits the following recommendations:

1. That 1961 be declared "Fight Narcotics Year" and the assistance of all business, labor, civic, community, fraternal and religious organizations should be enlisted in a massive statewide educational campaign, directed at the prevention of narcotics addiction, the encouragement of unanimous public support of law enforcement in its all-out fight against narcotics peddlers and smugglers, and the necessity for treating narcotics peddling as a serious offense whether committed by an addict or a non-addict.
2. That a request be made by the State of California to President-elect Kennedy to call a White House Conference on Narcotics so that representatives of each state having a serious narcotics problem may offer proof that immediate federal measures are an absolute necessity to control the smuggling of narcotics into the United States.
3. That the Bureau of Narcotic Enforcement should continue its efforts to obtain better cooperation from Mexican authorities in curbing the illegal traffic in narcotics across our common border.
4. That steps should be taken leading toward making adequate facilities available so that every known addict may be eventually removed from the community under a voluntary or involuntary civil court commitment to a state hospital for quarantine, withdrawal from the physiological use of narcotics, and rehabilitative treatment. An addict so committed should not be permitted to leave the hospital on parole or otherwise until the court determines that such release would be in the best interests of the person and of society. Further, no addict should be released from the state hospital until he agrees to recommitment if he should become readdicted or if he fails to comply with a court order to submit to out-patient psychiatric treatment, supervision and control -- including the use of an anti-narcotic test for re-use or re-addiction.

It is the opinion of the Commission that proposals for out-patient clinics for the dispensing of narcotics drugs to addicts are unsound.

Support should be given to federal legislation similar to that sponsored by Senator Jacob Javitz and Congressman Victor L. Anfuso of New York in the 1960 Congressional Session which would require the federal government to pay one-half the cost per patient under civil commitment in a state hospital with facilities for the treatment of narcotics addicts.

In considering the added costs of such a treatment program it should be noted that over 15 million dollars is spent yearly in prosecuting and housing narcotics law violators in California.^{1/}

5. That the Youth Authority be provided with sufficient funds to set up a special program for the treatment and rehabilitation of its 2,480 wards who have been identified as having been involved in the use of narcotics. A special prevention program should be instituted immediately for the 1,838 wards who have been identified as having "experimented" with marijuana, since experience has shown that use of marijuana usually precedes addiction to heroin.

6. That the penalty for furnishing narcotics to a minor should be increased as to any person over 21 years of age at the time of the commission of this crime to not less than ten years for a first offense and not less than fifteen years for a person who has previously been convicted of a narcotics law violation.

7. That Health and Safety Code sections 11501 and 11531 be amended to eliminate county jail as an alternative sentence for the crime of selling narcotics. The Commission believes that this crime is far too serious to be designated as a misdemeanor at the discretion of the court. However, to provide for cases involving exceptional mitigating circumstances, the Commission is of the opinion that the court should retain the discretionary power to suspend a prison sentence as to a person convicted of peddling narcotics to an adult, where the seller has no prior narcotics convictions.

8. That legislation be enacted to prohibit the possession of narcotics for sale. This offense should be punishable by imprisonment in the state prison for from three years to life. The court should have the discretionary power to suspend sentence and grant probation in exceptional cases. Any person convicted of this offense who has previously been convicted of a narcotics violation shall serve not less than ten years in prison. The crime of possession for sale has been adopted in New York and Ohio.

9. That legislation be enacted to amend Penal Code section 3049 to provide that no person convicted of a violation of the State Narcotics Act shall be eligible for parole until he has served the minimum term prescribed by law. Under the present law a narcotics peddler sentenced to serve from five years to life is eligible for parole in one year and eight months.

^{1/} Narcotics in California, a Report by the Board of Corrections (1959), page 3.

At least ninety percent of the narcotics peddlers sentenced to prison are being released in less than the minimum term prescribed by law. At least ninety percent of the narcotics peddlers with a prior conviction of a narcotics violation are being released in less than half of the minimum term prescribed by law.

The Commission believes the indeterminate sentence law should not be changed. However, every prisoner convicted of a narcotics law violation should serve the minimum term prescribed by law for that crime before he becomes eligible for parole or for the application of the indeterminate sentence law. The vast majority of the law enforcement officers interviewed by the Commission felt that our present prison penalties for narcotics law violations would be adequate if each prisoner served the minimum term prescribed by law.

10. That legislation be enacted to require every law enforcement agency responsible for the arrest and prosecution of a narcotics law violator to furnish the Adult Authority with a special report concerning the entire criminal record of such person including the extent and seriousness of his involvement in the narcotics traffic in order to assist the Adult Authority in fixing a proper prison term.

11. That all law enforcement agencies be required to prepare a special report for the court and the probation department setting forth a history of the defendant's involvement in the narcotics traffic and his prior record. The probation department in each county should also be urged to actively seek out information from the arresting agency as to the true nature of a defendant's criminal involvement.

12. That all prosecuting attorneys be urged to participate actively in probation and sentence hearings. A prosecuting attorney should correct errors in the probation report or misstatements by a defense attorney. He should also make certain that the court is made aware of the true nature and extent of a defendant's involvement in the narcotics traffic.

13. That no distinction be made by the courts or the Adult Authority between an addict peddler and a non-addict peddler. An addict peddler is just as great a menace to society as is a non-addict peddler. Each preys on the weakness of others in order to make huge profits from a small investment.

14. That the Adult Authority and the courts reject the "quantitative test" for measuring the true nature of a peddler's involvement in the narcotics traffic. It should be recognized that peace officers purchasing narcotics as evidence for law enforcement purposes, because of budgetary limitations must

conserve these funds, and therefore the quantity purchased is not a proper measure of culpability.

15. That the Bureau of Narcotic Enforcement be given an increased appropriation in an amount not less than \$100,000 for the obtaining and purchase of narcotics from peddlers to be used as evidence, and for the compensation of undercover operators. It is further urged that all city councils and boards of supervisors make adequate funds available to their law enforcement organizations for the same purpose.

16. That legislation be enacted appropriating sufficient funds so that a suitable state agency such as the Attorney General's Office or the Judicial Council may prepare and distribute without cost to all California judges a weekly digest of all appellate decisions dealing with narcotics cases and the Exclusionary Rule so that each judge may have quick, accessible, reference material in this important field and to foster conformity in the rulings of the trial courts.

17. That legislation be enacted to provide that evidence obtained by means of a search warrant issued by a magistrate based on probable cause shall not be excluded in any criminal proceeding.

18. That legislation be enacted to provide that a finding by a magistrate that probable cause exists for the issuance of a search warrant may be based on information obtained from an undisclosed informant whose reliability as an informant is attested to by the affidavit of the officer seeking the warrant. Such legislation should also provide that the officer shall not be required to disclose the name of such an informant in order to obtain a search warrant, and that evidence seized by means of a search warrant issued upon probable cause based on information from an undisclosed informant should be admissible in any criminal proceeding and shall not be excluded on the grounds that it was obtained by means of an unreasonable search and seizure.

These preceding two recommendations concerning the search warrant will afford law enforcement some relief from the restrictions of the Cahan and Priestly cases which have hampered law enforcement's efforts to curb the narcotics problem. (In the first half of 1960 arrests for narcotics violations in California were up 18.5% while felony informations filed in the Superior Court after a preliminary hearing were down 5.3%). At the same time adequate protection will be afforded the citizen from improper police action since a magistrate must be satisfied that probable cause exists before he will issue a search warrant.

It should be noted that this recommendation would not preclude any defendant from obtaining the name of an informant on the issue of guilt or innocence upon a proper showing or an offer of proof that he had been "framed" or that the evidence had been "planted" or that he is the victim of a mistake in identification.

19. That legislation should be enacted amending Penal Code section 1532 to provide that a search warrant issued on probable cause based on information and belief may be served at any time of the day or night.

At the present time an officer may search a dwelling house in the nighttime, without a search warrant, as an incident to a lawful arrest based on information from a reliable informer. However, he cannot serve a search warrant in the nighttime based on such information.

20. The Commission strongly urges greater use of search warrants by peace officers and that all law enforcement agencies in California should adopt procedures similar to those used in Alameda and San Diego Counties to simplify the paper work necessary for the issuance of a search warrant to avoid delay when time is of the essence.

21. That legislation be enacted to provide that narcotics and evidence of narcotics offenses seized outside the curtilage of any dwelling house, apartment, or other place of temporary or permanent abode, which is otherwise relevant, competent, and material, shall not be excluded in any criminal proceeding on the grounds that such evidence was obtained by means of an unreasonable search and seizure.

22. That legislation legalizing wire-tapping should not be adopted by the State of California. Such laws would involve serious constitutional questions. Even if Constitutional, the concept of wire-tapping is repugnant to American concepts of freedom of thought and the right to privacy.

The Commission will particularly continue its studies concerning the adequacy of our present laws relative to treatment, control, prevention and education and their effect upon the illegal traffic in narcotics in California.

Additional recommendations on these and other subjects will be contained in its final report to be submitted before the expiration date of this Commission on June 30, 1961.

February 20, 1961

Honorable Tom Carrell
Member of the Assembly
State Capitol
Sacramento, California

Dear Tom:

Your letter to Governor Brown of February 14, 1961, addressed to May Bonnell's attention, has finally been referred to me for answer since it is my assignment to work in the field of narcotics problems for the Governor.

Last year the Governor appointed a five-man commission on narcotics and there is no vacancy at the present time, and I am aware of no other such committee or commission dealing with the subject. It is possible that when the hysteria of the present legislative session has abated citizens committees may be formed in the various communities, in which case I should hope that your friend Mr. Negri would find it possible to serve if they should be set up.

Sincerely

Cecil F. Poole
Secretary

CFP:y

HOME ADDRESS
753 SAN FERNANDO ROAD
SAN FERNANDO, CALIFORNIA

SACRAMENTO ADDRESS
STATE CAPITOL
ZONE 14

Cecil Poole

Assembly California Legislature

TOM CARRELL
MEMBER OF ASSEMBLY, FORTY-FIRST DISTRICT

Februray 14, 1961
Sacramento, California

Honorable Edmund G. Brown
Governor of the State of California
Sacramento, California

Attention: May Bonnell

Dear Governor Brown:

I am enclosing a copy of a letter which I received from Mr. David Negri, an attorney in San Fernando, and a good friend of mine.

Mr. Negri's letter is self-explanatory, and indicates his knowledge of and interest in the problem of narcotics. I have marked those portions of his letter pertaining to this, and call your attention particularly to his query about a possible commission studying this problem, on which he might serve.

As Dave points out, the communities of San Fernando, Sylmar and Pacoima in my district have had particular problems with narcotics' offenses, and it might be well to have this area represented on a study commission.

I will appreciate it if you will advise Dave Negri, with a copy to me, if there is a possibility of his becoming a member of any such commission. I can recommend him highly and I think he would make a valuable contribution to any study of this important problem.

Sincerely yours,

Tom Carrell

Tom Carrell

TC/lb
Encl.

DAVID NEGRI
RICHARD C. FARRELL

NEGRI AND FARRELL
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
1143 SAN FERNANDO ROAD
SAN FERNANDO, CALIFORNIA

EMPIRE 5-3104

February 7 1961

Assemblyman Tom Carrell
41st Assembly District
Sacramento, California

Dear Tom:

I, too, am sorry that I missed you in Sacramento on January 19, but I certainly cannot blame you for leaving that weather for the warmth and sunshine of Southern California. Anne and I left Granada Hills at 2:00 P.M. in 80° weather and stopped for coffee in Bakersfield an hour and a half later in 37° weather. We did not see the sunshine for the rest of the day and as a matter of fact only for a few hours for the rest of the trip.

On Saturday, January 28, I attended an assembly on Youth Welfare put on by the Federation of Community Councils of Los Angeles County. During the discussion on Juvenile Justice, Dean Robert Kingsley of the University of California Law School and Deputy Chief Roger E. Murdock of the Los Angeles Police Department, spent some time discussing Senate Bill 332. As you probably already know, I am a past president of the San Fernando Coordinating Council and am presently a delegate to the Los Angeles County Commission on Youth from the City of San Fernando, and would be interested in obtaining a copy of said bill. The discussion was highly enlightening, quite controversial, and in some parts somewhat bitter.

The latter part of this program was devoted to the question of narcotics. The discussion on narcotics was preceded by Mr. E. J. Oberhauser, Deputy Director, Field and Parole Services, State Department of Corrections. He gave an excellent speech and some very interesting statistics which I feel should be in your hands before you make any decision or vote any new laws in the field of narcotics.

There was great concern on his part, as well as on the part of Judge Lewis Drucker of the Superior Court of Los Angeles County, and Mr. Cole Blease, of the Friends Committee on Legislation, concerning the hysteria, possibility of deprivation of civil liberties and human rights, and the passage of some bill due to this hysteria which would not be in the best interests of the State of California, the rehabilitation of the narcotic addict or the solving of the real problem. A Deputy Chief, Mr. Seifort, of the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department, representing Sheriff Peter Pitchess, took a somewhat contrary view to this.

February 23, 1961

Mr. Arthur Alarcon
Project Director
Special Study Commission on Narcotics
107 South Broadway
Los Angeles 12, California

Dear Arthur:

I am sorry I did not get a chance on Monday to talk with you before or after our meeting with the Governor.

I am very much interested in the information you acquired in San Diego as to plans of the Federal Bureau of Narcotics and the United States Customs Service for programming in the event there is a White House Conference on Narcotics. I wish you would drop me a memo to that effect.

Sincerely

Cecil F. Poole
Secretary

CFP:y

EDMUND G. BROWN
GOVERNOR



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GOVERNOR'S OFFICE

107 SOUTH BROADWAY
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JOHN E. STORER

ARTHUR L. ALARCON
Project Director
ART PEARL
Research Director

STATE OF CALIFORNIA

1961 FEB 17 AM 8 30

Special Study Commission

on

Narcotics

February 16, 1961

137339

Mr. Cecil F. Poole
Extradition and Clemency Secretary
Governor's Office
Sacramento 14, California

Dear Cecil:

Thank you so much for getting the Governor to send a letter to the East Los Angeles Citizens Conference. It was a masterful job and very well received. About five hundred people turned up at the conference and quite a few good suggestions resulted. The most important thing that we accomplished by this conference in East Los Angeles was to focus the attention on community responsibility for the narcotics problem instead of on nutty suggestions for "clinic systems" and the guillotine for narcotic peddlers.

As soon as the report of the recommendations of the East Los Angeles Citizens Conference is completed, I will send you several copies for your information.

I was pleasantly surprised to find that no one was interested in talking about punishment. Almost all the time was spent discussing education, prevention, treatment and action on a school and community level to control the problem of narcotics addiction.

Our meeting in San Diego was quite successful in that we got a tip-off as to what the Federal Bureau of Narcotics and the United States Customs Service will come up with if there is a White House Conference on narcotics.

I am looking forward to our next meeting.

Cordially yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Arthur".

ARTHUR L. ALARCON
Project Director
Special Study Commission
on Narcotics

ALA:ms

GOVERNOR'S OFFICE

INTEROFFICE MEMORANDUM

SACRAMENTO

TO Mr. Poole

DATE February 27, 1961

FROM Pamela Thompson

SUBJECT _____

There is an article in the January-February issue of the Journal of Criminal Law, Criminology and Police Science dealing with criminal law and the narcotics problem. This has just come out a couple of days ago. Mr. O'Connell hopes that you and the Governor will consider this article, especially the last 8 pages, in making your message to the Legislature.



RECEIVED
GOVERNOR'S OFFICE

STATE OF CALIFORNIA
Department of Corrections

1961 MAR 8 PM 3 53

502 STATE OFFICE BUILDING No. 1
SACRAMENTO 14

March 6, 1961

Mr. Cecil F. Poole, Secretary
Governor's Office
State Capitol
Sacramento, California

142030

Dear Cecil:

Enclosed is a draft copy of a proposed enabling act for the establishment of a Southern California medical facility under the jurisdiction of the Department of Corrections for the principal purpose of confining and treating narcotic addicts.

Also enclosed is a rough draft of the proposed commitment law, which was composed primarily by Fred Finsley with some help from me and with some reference to the draft which you prepared as well as the draft prepared by the Attorney General's office for a similar commitment law for drug addicts to be confined in the Department of Mental Hygiene.

This commitment law is kept separate from the enabling act, as you will note, so that they are mutually independent. We need the enabling act for the facility whether the commitment law goes through or not, so that we will have a statutory basis for the establishment of the facility at the Norco Naval Hospital if it is made available.

The commitment bill you will note merely refers to a facility within the Department of Corrections "whose principal purpose shall be ... the treatment of persons ... who are or have been addicted to narcotics."

The Director of Corrections of course already has the authority to transfer anyone in the system to any of the institutions under his jurisdiction. This would permit the Director, then, to transfer any of the three or four thousand eligibles now in the Department to such a facility.

3/6/61

/stet
In addition to these, the bill provides for two kinds of involuntary commitments ~~and voluntary~~ commitments. The two kinds of involuntary commitments are: (a) those charged with a crime, and (b) those not charged with a crime. Those charged with a crime are divided into two groups -- municipal or justice court cases, and superior court cases. Those not charged with a crime are referred by relatives, probation officers, physicians, ministers, police, etc., or the addict himself.

Sincerely yours,

Rich
RICHARD A. MCGEE
Director of Corrections

Encls.

April 5, 1961

Mr. Arthur L. Alarcon
Project Director
Special Study Commission on Narcotics
107 South Broadway
Los Angeles 12, California

Dear Art:

I have noted your letter advising of your intention to return to the District Attorney's office on May 1st.

We will miss you and have very greatly appreciated your immense contribution to a most complex and disturbing subject matter. I will of course see you before that time so will not regard this as any kind of effective farewell.

Senator Regan has just notified me that he is re-setting the narcotic bill hearings for April 18. In the meantime it is my understanding that you and Judge Burke are working on the commitment amendments. John Bohn, counsel to the Judiciary Committee, has asked that he be furnished a draft of your suggestions as soon as possible because of the problem of printing. It would be most helpful if this could be done this week.

I will be in touch with you before the 18th.

Sincerely

Cecil F. Poole
Secretary

CFP:jm

CC: May Bonnell, together with thermofax copy of Alarcon's letter

EDMUND G. BROWN
GOVERNOR



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ARTHUR L. ALARCON
Project Director
ART PEARL
Research Director

STATE OF CALIFORNIA 1961 APR 4 AM 8 22

Special Study Commission
on
Narcotics

April 3, 1961

Mr. Cecil F. Poole
Extradition and Clemency Secretary
Governor's Office
Sacramento 14, California

148309

Dear Cecil:

Because my one year leave of absence from the District Attorney's Office expires April 30, I have advised the Governor that I will return to my duties with Los Angeles County on May 1.

I will continue, however, to supervise and direct the preparation of the Commission's final report evenings and weekends until it is submitted on or before June 30.

I have arranged with the District Attorney's Office to be available to take time off at any time my services are needed by the Governor or the Commission outside the Los Angeles area.

It has been a great personal honor and privilege to have served our Governor. I want to thank you for your help and guidance.

My very best wishes for your continued success as a distinguished public official.

Cordially,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Arthur".

ARTHUR L. ALARCON
Deputy District Attorney
Project Director
Special Study Commission
on Narcotics

ALA:ms

CP
DEPARTMENT OF PRESIDING JUDGE

The Superior Court

LOS ANGELES 12, CALIFORNIA

April 10, 1961

Honorable Edwin J. Regan
Chairman, Senate Judiciary Committee
State Capitol
Sacramento, California

12
AM 8 51

OFFICE

Dear Senator Regan:

Judge Drucker came up with a few fine suggestions for refinement of the draft, so please substitute these revised amendments for the draft which I forwarded to you with my letter of April 7.

In the main, Judge Drucker's amendments recognize the fact that during the initial stages of this program, because of the probable lack of facilities, it will be necessary for the judges to screen out those most suitable for this program, and with this thought in mind we have vested discretion in the judge to eliminate an addict from the program if "in the opinion of the judge the defendant's record indicates such a pattern of criminality that he does not constitute a fit subject for commitment" under the program.

Another suggestion was to amend the language we used in our proposed Amendment No. 21 to authorize the Director to return any defendant to the court in which the case originated for such disposition as that court might deem necessary and proper if the Director concludes that such person is not a fit subject for further confinement and treatment in the narcotic detention facility.

A third amendment distinguishes between those parties committed to the facility under Article 3 and those committed under Article 2. Those under Article 3 are civil committees who have not been convicted of a crime, and consequently the Adult Authority should be able to discharge them from the program at any time without the necessity of returning them to the court from which they were committed, provided that while on parole from the facility they have been of good character and have completely abstained from the use of narcotics for three consecutive years. Those committed under Article 2 would be returned to the court as set forth in the original draft of the amendment. In other words, there is no necessity for a court hearing to discharge an addict who is committed to the program by a civil process rather than from a criminal court.

At Mr. Poole's suggestion, I am sending a copy of this communication to Director of Corrections Richard McGee.

EDMUND G. BROWN
GOVERNOR

CP

COMMISSION
HARRY M. KIMBALL, *Chairman*
ER S. BINNS
JANSEN
WILLIAM A. NEEB, Jr.
JOHN E. STORER



107 SOUTH BROADWAY
LOS ANGELES 12, CALIFORNIA
MA dison 0-2388

ARTHUR L. ALARCON
Project Director
ART PEARL
Research Director

STATE OF CALIFORNIA
Special Study Commission
on
Narcotics

April 10, 1961

RECEIVED
GOVERNOR'S OFFICE
1961 APR 12 AM 8 49

Honorable Edmund G. Brown
Governor
State of California
State Capital
Sacramento 14, California

151462

Dear Governor Brown:

At our April 4, 1961, meeting a matter was brought to our attention which the Commission felt should be referred to you because of its potential effect on the enforcement of the narcotics laws.

Penal Code section 1202 subdivision b, which was enacted by the Legislature in 1959, apparently gives a judge the discretion to fix the minimum term of imprisonment for an offender under the age of 23 years at six months. The only exception to this law is as to a person sentenced for a crime involving capital punishment.

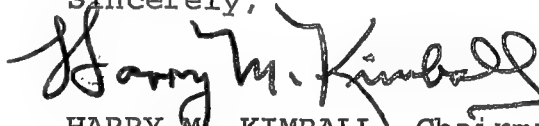
This statute is so broad in its language, that it could be applied to narcotics peddlers, including those with prior convictions. Such an application of this statute would, of course, destroy the concept of mandatory minimum sentences as suggested by the Commission in its Interim Report and as endorsed by your message to the Legislature of February 28, 1961.

The newspapers and all those who are in favor of a change in the penalties for narcotics law violations have not yet discovered the existence of Penal Code section 1202 subdivision b, or its effect on the present law, or as to the Dills-Regan Bill now before the Legislature.

Honorable Edmund G. Brown
Page 2
April 10, 1961

It was felt by the Commission that you should be advised as to the possible implications of Penal Code section 1202 subdivision b, as soon as possible, so that you might have the opportunity to determine if some change in Penal Code section 1202 subdivision b, which would exclude narcotics offenses from its application, was necessary or desirable during this present session of the Legislature.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Harry M. Kimball". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a large, stylized "H" and "K".

HARRY M. KIMBALL, Chairman
Special Study Commission
on Narcotics

HMK:ssc

"PENAL CODE SECTION 1202, SUBDIVISION b

Authority for court to specify minimum term of six months imprisonment for felony: Maximum age: Inapplicability of section to offense punishable by death. In any criminal proceeding in which defendant is convicted of a felony or felonies and is committed to the custody of the Director of Corrections, if defendant was, at the time of commission of the offense or offenses, or of the apprehension from which the criminal proceeding resulted, under the age of 23 years, the court may, notwithstanding any other provision of law fixing or affecting the penalty for the offense or offenses, specify that the minimum term of imprisonment for the offense or the offenses cumulatively shall be six months. This section does not apply to any offense punishable by death. Added by Stats. 1959, ch. 916, section 1."


GOVERNOR'S OFFICE

INTEROFFICE MEMORANDUM

SACRAMENTO

TO Cecil Poole

DATE April 19, 1961

FROM John Vasconcellos 

SUBJECT Dr. Frank Nolan

Dr. Frank Nolan, the old friend of the Governors in Los Angeles, has an idea that the charge "assault with a deadly weapon" could well be used by Parker and Pitchess for giving and selling a dangerous drug. He thinks this would take care of many of the problems they claim they have. He says they know about this, but just haven't used it, and he thinks the Governor should really blast them for it.

Dr. Nolan has been after me on this for some time, and I don't really understand the problem enough to follow what he's saying. Could you give him a call and ask him to explain it all to you just in case there is anything here valuable for the Governor.

JV:lt



Narcotics

May 5, 1961

Honorable Harry M. Kimball
Chairman
Special Study Commission on Narcotics
Rickey's Studio Inn Hotel
4219 El Camino Real
Palo Alto, California

Dear Harry:

Upon receipt of your letter of May 2, 1961, addressed to the Governor concerning Section 1202 (b) of the Penal Code, we made a rapid examination of files to see why there had been no answer to your previous letter. The fault is mine. The Governor had read it and then sent it on to me presumably so that I could reply directly. I simply goofed on this one.

We have looked at the Section and it does present a problem. However, we are also convinced that the clear legislative mandate of the Regan-Dills mandatory prison law will be given primacy by the courts. At least we feel we should not further initiate changes relating to penalties in narcotic cases unless imminent danger of abuse should appear. Having in mind that the trouble spot of narcotic enforcement has not been undue leniency by the courts to young people, it would not seem that this is presently an urgent problem.

Over the next 2 years we can of course watch out for the possible attempt to apply 1202 (b) to narcotics cases. I am very sure if further legislative action is indicated, it will be forthcoming. It may well be, too, that other bugs will arise and a general pruning could be in order.

Over and above this, we feel that yesterday's meeting was very enlightening and really appreciate

Honorable Harry M. Kimball

Page two

the Commission's suggestions on the deadly drugs. We anticipate speedy action upon receipt of your next interim report.

The Governor of course sends his personal regards.

Sincerely

Cecil F. Poole
Secretary

CFP:jm

EDMUND G. BROWN
GOVERNOR

CP



107 SOUTH BROADWAY
LOS ANGELES 12, CALIFORNIA
MA dison 0-2388

COMMISSION
HARRY M. KIMBALL, *Chairman*
WALTER S. BINNS
A. E. JANSEN
ROBERT A. NEEB, Jr.
JOHN E. STORER

ARTHUR L. ALARCON
Project Director
ART PEARL
Research Director

STATE OF CALIFORNIA
Special Study Commission
III
Narcotics

May 2, 1961

RECEIVED
GOVERNOR'S OFFICE
1961 MAY 3 PM 2 11

Honorable Edmund G. Brown
Governor
State of California
State Capitol
Sacramento 14, California

Dear Governor Brown:

156613

I have not received an acknowledgement from your office that my letter of April 10, 1961, was received by you.

I feel that the contents of this letter are important to you and your legislative program. I am, therefore, taking the liberty of sending you another copy at this time.

Sincerely,

HARRY M. KIMBALL, Chairman
Special Study Commission
on Narcotics

HMK:ms

Enc. 1

EDMUND G. BROWN
GOVERNOR



107 SOUTH BROADWAY
LOS ANGELES 12, CALIFORNIA
MA dison 0-2388

COMMISSION
HARRY M. KIMBALL, *Chairman*
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Research Director

STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Special Study Commission
on
Narcotics

COPY

COPY

April 10, 1961

Honorable Edmund G. Brown
Governor
State of California
State Capital
Sacramento 14, California

Dear Governor Brown:

At our April 4, 1961, meeting a matter was brought to our attention which the Commission felt should be referred to you because of its potential effect on the enforcement of the narcotics laws.

Penal Code section 1202 subdivision b, which was enacted by the Legislature in 1959, apparently gives a judge the discretion to fix the minimum term of imprisonment for an offender under the age of 23 years at six months. The only exception to this law is as to a person sentenced for a crime involving capital punishment.

This statute is so broad in its language, that it could be applied to narcotics peddlers, including those with prior convictions. Such an application of this statute would, of course, destroy the concept of mandatory minimum sentences as suggested by the Commission in its Interim Report and as endorsed by your message to the Legislature of February 28, 1961.

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Honorable Edmund G. Brown

Page 2

April 10, 1961

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Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Harry M. Kimball". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Harry" being the most prominent.

HARRY M. KIMBALL, Chairman
Special Study Commission
on Narcotics

HMK:ssc

PENAL CODE SECTION 1202b

Sec. 1202b. Authority for court to specify minimum
term of six months imprisonment for felony: Maximum age:
Inapplicability of section to offense punishable by death.]
In any criminal proceeding in which defendant is convicted
of a felony or felonies and is committed to the custody of
the Director of Corrections, if defendant was, at the time
of commission of the offense or offenses, or of the appre-
hension from which the criminal proceeding resulted, under
the age of 23 years, the court may, notwithstanding any
other provision of law fixing or affecting the penalty for
the offense or offenses, specify that the minimum term of
imprisonment for the offense or the offenses cumulatively
shall be six months. This section does not apply to any
offense punishable by death. Added by Stats. 1959, ch. 916,
sec. 1.]



EDMUND G. BROWN
GOVERNOR

State of California

GOVERNOR'S OFFICE
SACRAMENTO 14

December 5, 1961

Jacob L. Moreno, M.D.
Post Office Box 311
Beacon, New York

Dear Dr. Moreno:

This is to acknowledge your telegram concerning the imprisonment of Charles E. Dederich, Director of Synanon House.

As you know, Mr. Dederich is being held on a conviction for Synanon's violation of the Santa Monica zoning ordinance and for its failure to comply with the prescribed standards of the State Health Act.

Since the time of Mr. Dederich's conviction, Assemblyman Nicholas Petris introduced and the State Legislature enacted a law which would exclude Synanon from the provisions of the State Health Act, provided that it was approved by the Board of Medical Examiners. I signed this bill into law because I am in favor of any legislation which might reduce the number of dope addicts on our streets.

Unfortunately, however, I am powerless, under the doctrine of separation of powers, to interfere with a California Municipal Court conviction which has been affirmed on appeal by the U. S. Supreme Court.

Sincerely

EDMUND G. BROWN, Governor
SDL:ao

cc: Mr. Alarcon

C
O
P
Y



State of California

GOVERNOR'S OFFICE

SACRAMENTO 14

EDMUND G. BROWN
GOVERNOR

December 5, 1961

Mr. Richard R. Korn
Lecturer in Criminology
College of the City of New York
New York City, New York

Dear Mr. Korn:

This is to acknowledge your telegram concerning the imprisonment of Charles E. Dederich, Director of Synanon House.

As you know, Mr. Dederich is being held on a conviction for Synanon's violation of the Santa Monica zoning ordinance and for its failure to comply with the prescribed standards of the State Health Act.

Since the time of Mr. Dederich's conviction, Assemblyman Nicholas Petris introduced and the State Legislature enacted a law which would exclude Synanon from the provisions of the State Health Act, provided that it was approved by the Board of Medical Examiners. I signed this bill into law because I am in favor of any legislation which might reduce the number of dope addicts on our streets.

Unfortunately, however, I am powerless, under the doctrine of separation of powers, to interfere with a California Municipal Court conviction which has been affirmed on appeal by the U. S. Supreme Court.

Sincerely

EDMUND G. BROWN, Governor

SDL:ao

cc: Arthur Alarcon

(Please Forward on envelope)

C
O
P
Y

January 10, 1962

Mr. George A. White
District Supervisor
Treasury Department
Bureau of Narcotics
Room 144, Federal Office Building
San Francisco 2, California

Dear George:

Thank you for your courtesy in sending
me the copies of the memoranda concern-
ing the Watsonville incident involving
Patrolman John Haas.

Sincerely

EDMUND G. BROWN, Governor

ALA:y

DATE: 12 - 19 - 61

TO: Gov Brown

This is what actually
happened in Watsonville

L. A. - ref.

narcotics

203578

GHW (George)

GEORGE H. WHITE ✓

Mr. H. J. Anslinger
Commissioner of Narcotics

November 13, 1961

George H. White, Dist. Superv.
District #14

NOV 13 3 42 PM '61

Allegations Against Narcotic Agents in
Watsonville, California

I have your memorandum of November 9th with enclosures relating to allegations against Federal Narcotic Agents in Watsonville, California.

I am forwarding memorandum reports made by Narcotic Agents Ira C. Feldman and William R. Thomas which are self-explanatory. You will note that the reports are in direct contradiction to the circumstances alleged in the Watsonville newspaper. Of particular significance is the fact that a Watsonville policeman, a Mr. Peabody, was in the company of our agents when the incident occurred. I have been advised by Acting Chief of Police Jacobson that the facts as reported by Agents Feldman and Thomas are substantially in accord with the account given by Officer Peabody. Special Agent Larry Miller of the Intelligence Unit, Bureau of Internal Revenue, was also present and agrees that the statements of Thomas and Feldman are correct.

Last Thursday, I had a meeting here with Watsonville City Manager Masonheimer and Acting Chief of Police Jacobson. They agreed that the reports of Feldman and Thomas were correct. This meeting was held at their request and they were primarily disturbed about the unfounded accusations being made by the Watsonville paper. This paper, incidentally, is the only newspaper in Watsonville and there is no other paper which could refute these false charges. City Manager Masonheimer and Chief Jacobson stated they would obtain sworn statements of both officers, Peabody and Haas, and forward them to me.

Also present at this conference was Mr. Nick Drobac, District Attorney of Santa Cruz County. Mr. Drobac had no connection with the events which occurred in Watsonville on October 30th, but is the official who secured the indictment of former Chief of Police Omer for selling stolen liquor. Chief Omer, you will recall, was the same official who, some months ago, charged me with having accepted a \$10,000 bribe in connection with the arrest of Chinese drug traffickers in Watsonville. When the FBI was unable to substantiate the

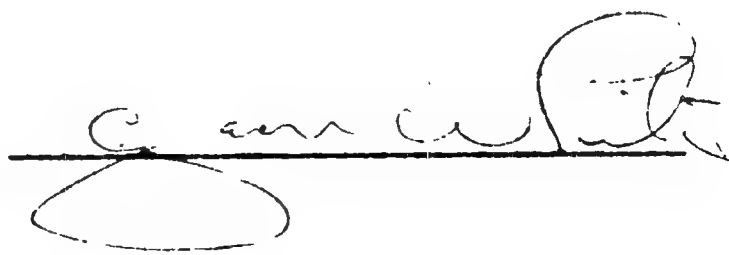
allegation, he then made an official complaint to the FBI that Agent Feldman had solicited bribes and stolen money from these Chinese. That allegation was also found to be untrue. The person who is seeking to keep this matter alive is Attorney John McCarthy of Watsonville who is the next-door neighbor and close friend of Chief Omer. He has also represented the Chinese gambling and narcotic trafficking element in Watsonville for many years.

In the letter of Mr. Frank Orr, Editor of the Register-Pajaronian, to the Secretary of the Treasury, he states that he was seeking redress from the Secretary of the Treasury because his newspaper had been unable to elicit satisfactory answers from our San Francisco office. No inquiry was ever made of myself or any other narcotic agent by this newspaper relative to the events on the night of October 30th.

Our presence in Watsonville, since the arrest of various Chinese for narcotic offenses, had been primarily to assist the Intelligence Unit of the Internal Revenue Service. That unit is seeking to make an income tax case against former Chief Omer on the theory that he had been receiving pay-offs from gamblers, dope peddlers and houses of prostitution in the city of Watsonville. Our aid was solicited for the reason that we were able to locate and identify various prospective Chinese witnesses whom the Internal Revenue officers would otherwise have difficulty in locating.

I am also enclosing copies of the telegram directed to me by Oscar C. Marshall, MD, Councilman in the City of Watsonville, which is self-explanatory.

When I receive the statements of Officers Haas and Peabody from City Manager Hasenheimer, I will forward them to the Bureau.

A handwritten signature, likely of Oscar C. Marshall, is written over a horizontal line. The signature is cursive and includes a large, stylized initial 'M' at the end.

Encls.

RECEIVED
U.S. BUREAU OF NARCOTICS
DISTRICT NO. 14

November 6, 1961

Mr. George H. White
District Supervisor

1961 NOV 6 PM 1:57

Ira C. Feldman
Narcotic Agent

Watsonville Investigation
Re: Patrolman John HAAS

The following is a summary of the facts relative to the incident in Watsonville, California, on October 30, 1961, involving Patrolman JOHN HAAS:

On the afternoon of October 30, 1961, I left San Francisco, California, with Agent William R. Thomas, to go to Santa Cruz, California, to keep an appointment with Mr. Nick Drobac, District Attorney, Santa Cruz, California. We arrived in Santa Cruz at about 5:00 pm and met with Mr. Drobac in his office. At this time, Drobac gave me a letter designating his office as an alternate headquarters for the Bureau of Narcotics, San Francisco Office, in the event of a national crisis. During this time Drobac expressed his pleasure at the cooperation he had received and was receiving from the Bureau of Narcotics and the Internal Revenue Service in reference to the current FRANK OSMER, Et Al., investigation. Both Agent Thomas and myself left his office and proceeded to Watsonville, California, to meet with Mr. Larry Miller of the Internal Revenue Service. This meeting had been planned prior to our leaving San Francisco. During the past three weeks, on several occasions, I have been in Watsonville with Miller aiding in the location of witnesses, serving subpoenas and questioning several Chinese and Mexican suspects relative to the narcotic traffic.

We met Mr. Miller in Freedom, California, and then picked up Officer Peabody of the Watsonville Police Department. (Peabody has also been aiding in this investigation). Together we all went to the home of Acting Police Chief Jacobson to advise him we were in town and we were continuing the investigation. Chief Jacobson was very cooperative and offered all his assistance in this investigation.

During the course of the conversation, the subject of being tailed by police officers came up. I don't remember whether I brought it up or Mr. Larry Miller - however, Chief Jacobson said this would not be tolerated and that all his officers had been so advised. (This subject of "tailing" was a result of being followed on three separate occasions by marked police cars of the Watsonville Police Department.

Miller had also stated that after he would serve a prospective witness, or talk to a witness, they were contacted by phone and told not to say anything or they would really suffer.)

After bidding the Chief goodnight, Agent Thomas, Mr. Miller, Officer Peabody and myself went to speak with Mr. Bei Duck (Peter Lei -- I don't remember the address). We then proceeded to drive from his residence and were going to see Mr. Chin Kong. At this point Agent Jack Thomas remarked that we had picked up a "tail". I pulled over to the right side of the curb and shut my lights off. We noticed another car about two blocks in the rear also pull to the curb and douse his lights. At this time, it was decided to find out who was in the car and why they were following us. I made a "U" turn and proceeded toward the vehicle. The other vehicle also made a "U" turn, however, he did not turn his lights on. Through the shadows of the street lights it was noted that this car was black and white. He drove off at a high rate of speed and still did not turn his lights on. At this time I turned on the red light and siren so that in the event the occupants of the black and white car had any doubt in their minds, it was plain now who we represented. The car then continued down an alley (I don't remember the name) and finally stopped.

When it stopped, Agent Thomas and Mr. Miller got out of the passenger side and went over to the car. I got out on the driver's side and Officer Peabody remained in the vehicle. When I approached the car, I identified Officer HAAS as the driver. I have seen him on several occasions in the past. At no time did anybody pull a gun, take his gun or badge, or place him under arrest. I asked what he was doing there and he would not answer. I then asked him to leave the vehicle and he refused. Then he asked if he could radio Police Headquarters and I said yes. Within three minutes, Sgt. Ingersoll arrived. I told him what had transpired and asked him to get the Chief of Police. He said he would and left. In the meanwhile, HAAS remained in his vehicle and we stood in the alley awaiting the Chief. He arrived in a short time with Ingersoll, told him what had happened and he suggested we go to his office to talk. HAAS drove his police car to the station. When we arrived there he went into the Chief's office and that is the last we saw of him.

Mr. Miller wanted HAAS booked for interference and/or obstruction of Federal Justice. I told him I thought that the Chief would handle this in his own way. However, Miller still

insisted. However after a while he conceded to follow my advice. During this time, I placed a long distance phone call to Mr. Donald Constine, U. S. Commissioner, and advised him of what happened. He quoted a section of the law and said that if we wanted to book this man, he would go along with us, until the United States Attorney was consulted the following day. I advised Miller and after some discussion, agreed to turn the man over to his superior for any action he deemed fit. This was the last I had to do with this incident. We then continued through the night, until about 4:30 am, questioning people relative to this investigation and narcotic traffic.

On the following day, I met with City Manager Massonheimer. He also expressed a delight in our cooperation, however, was sorry that there were some bad apples, and that the incident of the previous night occurred.



Ira C. Feldman
Narcotic Agent

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. George H. White
District Supervisor

DATE: November 7, 1961

FROM : William R. Thomas,
Narcotic Agent

SUBJECT: Watsonville, Calif. investigation, re: Patrolman John Hass.

The following is a statement of facts concerning the incident involving Patrolman John HAAS at Watsonville, Calif., on October 30, 1961.

On the afternoon of October 30, 1961, Narcotic Agent Ira C. Feldman and I left San Francisco and proceeded to Watsonville, Calif., via official government vehicle No. M-2597. Enroute, Agent Feldman and I stopped at Santa Cruz, Calif. and met with Mr. Nick Drobac, District Attorney, Santa Cruz County, and discussed the plans to make Santa Cruz the alternate site of the Bureau of Narcotics Headquarters in case of National Emergency. A discussion was also had relative to the case pending against former Chief of Police Frank E. Omer.

Agent Feldman and I then ^{left} Santa Cruz and proceeded to Watsonville, Calif., where we joined Mr. Larry Miller, Agent of the Internal Revenue Service. Here a discussion was held relative to persons in Watsonville that are under suspicion by the IRS service and we also discussed other suspects that we might talk to relative to information concerning the narcotic traffic and the investigation which Mr. Miller is conducting.

Agent Feldman, Mr. Miller and myself then joined Officer Lloyd Peabody of the Watsonville Police Dept. and proceeded to the residence of Acting Chief of Police Ben Jacobson. At Chief Jacobson's house a discussion ensued relative to the fine cooperation between the Watsonville Police Dept and the Federal Agencies partaking in the current investigation. Chief Jacobson assured those present of his continued cooperation as well as the cooperation of the Police Force. During our discussion with Chief Jacobson, the subject came up relative to our being followed on different occasions while in Watsonville by local Police cruisers. Chief Jacobson stated that if this condition continued that he would like to advise so that the appropriate action could be taken.

We then left Chief Jacobson and proceeded to the residence of suspect Big Duck. Agent Feldman, Mr. Miller and I talked with Mr. Duck and his wife and then left the residence. As we proceeded to a intersection, I noticed a car, about one block behind, cruising slowly and pull to the curb. Agent Feldman turned the corner and the car behind us started toward the intersection and also turned the corner. Mr. Feldman drove approximately one and half blocks and pulled to the curb, when I mentioned that we had picked up a tail. The unidentified car also pulled the curb, about one and half blocks behind us. Agent Feldman turned his lights out and the other car did the same. Agent Feldman then said, "Let's see who it is!", and made a "U" turn and turned the siren and red light on. The other car also made a "U" turn, but did not turn the lights on. As the unidentified car drove under a street light, it could be observed that the car was a Police cruiser. The Police car dashed into an alley, with the lights out and Agent Feldman pursued. We pulled into the alley and the Police car stopped, Mr. Miller and I got out of the car and I said, "Wait until Mr. Feldman gets here." The Officer did not as yet say anything.

Incident involving Patrolman John HAAS (continued from page one)
November 7, 1961

Agent Feldman then walked to the driver's side of the cruiser and asked, "What do you want Officer Haas?" Officer HAAS did not say anything. Officer HAAS then asked if I could radio his Sargeant and Agent Feldman replied in the affirmative. HAAS radioed for the Patrol Sargeant and in a few minutes Sargeant Ingersol arrived in a second cruiser. Sargeant Ingersol, asked what had happened and Agent Feldman advised that the Chief should be brought to assist in the matter. Sargeant Ingersol then drove off and returned a few minutes later with the Chief of Police, Ben Jacobson. At no time was a gun pulled and or/ pointed at Officer HAAS; furthermore, no one took Officer HAAS' firearms from him. I asked Officer HAAS if he had an interior light in his cruiser and then asked him to turn it on, which he did.

Chief Jacobson then instructed Officer HAAS and the others present to proceed to the Police Station. Mr. Miller and myself accompanied Officer HAAS, in his cruiser to the Police Station. Officer Peabody remained in the government vehicle during the entire episode.

After arriving at the Police Station, Agent Feldman advised that he felt Chief Jacobson should handle the entire matter. Mr. Miller felt that a complaint should be obtained against Officer HAAS for impeaching justice. After discussing the matter further, it was decided that Chief Jacobson would handle the matter.

Agent Feldman, Officer Peabody and myself then continued through the night interrogating and questioning various people concerning the current investigation and the Narcotic Traffic.

Signed:

William R. Thomas
William R. Thomas, Narcotic Agent.

Handwritten:
Madden

January 17, 1962

Captain W. H. Madden
Commander, Narcotic Division
Department of Police
150 North Los Angeles Street
Los Angeles 12, California

Dear Captain:

Thank you very much for the 1961
statistics.

I would appreciate receiving a copy
of the more detailed statistics you
mentioned, whenever they are avail-
able.

I would like to congratulate you and
your Department on a job well done.
I am very encouraged by the 5.6 per
cent decrease. Maybe we have stemmed
the tide. I certainly hope so.

Sincerely

Arthur L. Alarcon
Secretary

ALA:y

CITY OF LOS ANGELES

CALIFORNIA

OFFICE OF THE
CHIEF OF POLICE

W. H. PARKER



SAMUEL WM. YORTY
MAYOR

DEPARTMENT OF
POLICE

150 N. LOS ANGELES ST.
LOS ANGELES 12

MADISON 4-5211

IN REPLYING PLEASE GIVE
OUR REF. NO.

6.26

8 January 1962

Mr. Arthur Alarcon
Clemency and Extradition Secretary
Governor Edmund G. Brown's Office
Capitol Building
Sacramento, California

204209

1962 JAN 10 AM 8 26

RECORDED
GOVERNOR'S OFFICE

Dear Mr. Alarcon:

I am enclosing the only statistics available at this time
which indicate narcotic arrests for the year 1961.

You may find this of interest as it also depicts the reported
crimes and related arrests.

More detailed statistics will be available at a later date
and should you desire to have this information, I will be
happy to forward it to you.

It was good to talk to you the other day and if I can be
of any further assistance to you in this or any other
matter, please do not hesitate to call.

Yours very truly,

W. H. PARKER
CHIEF OF POLICE

W. H. Madden
W. H. MADDEN, CAPTAIN
COMMANDER, NARCOTIC DIVISION

WEEKLY ADMINISTRATIVE REPORT

WEEK ENDING MIDNIGHT December 31, 1961FORM 15.37
REV. DEC. 1959

OFFENSE	CRIMES REPORTED				ARRESTS			
	Last Week	Year To Date	Last Year To Date	Percentage of Change	Last Week	Year To Date	Last Year To Date	Percentage of Change
ROBBERY	142	5749	6164	- 6.7	112	5714	4694	+21.7
FELONIOUS ASSAULT	203	8072	7702	+ 4.8	102	4860	4339	+32.0
BURGLARY	732	35745	36583	- 2.3	114	9171	8514	+ 7.7
BURGLARY/THEFT FROM AUTO	461	25118	27531	- 7.7	16	1182	1200	- 1.5
GRAND THEFT	49	3482	3327	+ 4.7	23	2173	1972	+10.2
PICKPOCKET	24	1682	2241	-24.9	**	**	**	
PURSE SNATCH	34	987	891	+10.8	**	**	**	
PETTY THEFT	323	18668	18635	+ .2	92	6409	5613	+14.2
AUTO THEFT	395	16364	16573	- 1.3	120	4769	4363	+ 9.3
WORTHLESS CHECKS	470	26399	27248	- 3.1	36	2188	2355	- 7.1
TOTAL *	2833	142566	146895	- 2.9	644	36466	33050	+10.3
PERSONNEL		ARRESTS			Last Week	Year To Date	Last Year To Date	Percentage of Change
OFFICERS ON MILITARY LEAVE	35	DRUNK			1896	88177	91652	- 3.8
VACANCIES		VICE			178	12913	14573	-11.4
SWORN PERSONNEL	151	NARCOTICS			154	8251	8725	- 5.4
CIVILIANS	207	SEX OFFENSES			91	4703	4878	- 3.6
MISCELLANEOUS	170	OTHER MISDEMEANORS			2287	124740	107361	+15.6
		OTHER FELONIES			110	5453	5307	+ 2.8
CROSSING GUARDS	37	TOTAL			4716	243637	232496	+ 4.8
		GRAND TOTAL			5360	280103	265546	+ 5.5
** Arrests for these offenses included in Grand Theft.		JUVENILE ACTIVITY						
		INVESTIGATED - BOOKED			396	22768	21198	+ 7.4
		INVESTIGATED - NOT BOOKED			4	155	100	+55.0
		ADULTS HANDLED BY JUVENILE			48	2059	1961	+ 5.0
		TOTAL			448	24982	23259	+ 7.4
		TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS REPORTED						
		PROPERTY DAMAGE			621	28400	28366	+ .1
		PERSONAL INJURY			499	25544	24986	+ 2.2
		FATAL			26	329	354	- 7.1
		TOTAL			1146	54273	53706	+ 1.1
		CITATIONS ISSUED						
		MOVING			1064	602615	587148	+ 2.6
		NON-MOVING			3157	156949	177683	-11.7
		PARKING			11154	633433	689418	- 8.2
		TOTAL			24975	1392997	1454249	- 4.2

* INCLUDES ATTEMPTS AND JUVENILES

STATISTICS UNIT
PLANNING & RESEARCH DIVISION

STATE OF CALIFORNIA

INTER - DEPARTMENTAL COMMUNICATION

To: Mr. Walter Dunbar, Director
Department of Corrections
502 State Office Building
Sacramento 14, California

Date: January 17, 1962

File No.:

Subject: CORTEZ, Margaret Ann
N-50

From: California Rehabilitation Center

On Wednesday evening, January 10, 1962 I discussed with Mr. Stutsman the case of Margaret Cortez, N-50, a 6500 commitment who according to the information we have been able to secure and the initial diagnosis by Dr. R. N. Smith indicates a need for hospitalization for mental illness rather than commitment to the California Rehabilitation Center Program as an addict.

Margaret Cortez was admitted to the California Rehabilitation Center Program on January 2, 1962 under a 6500 commitment from Department 95 on December 22, 1961. The medical examiner's statement indicates "she has been addicted to codeine and pills for a long time. Last night took morphine and pills and the police brought her here." Upon admission Margaret Cortez was most upset and wants and virtually demands electroshock treatment. Upon admission to the California Institution for Women Hospital on January 5, 1962 because of her disruptive behavior she was locked in her room.

In checking with the Patton State Hospital it was determined that she was last committed there on October 14, 1961 and released on November 14, 1961 with a diagnosis of "Schizophrenia reaction, simple type."

When seen by Dr. R. N. Smith, Psychiatrist, in his report of January 10, 1962 he states in part "it is obvious that she is again undergoing a regressive phase of her chronic mental illness and is in need of hospitalization, and it appears to me that it would have been far more judicious and reasonable for her to have been returned to a mental institution where she frequently received treatment. Even if she should have been addicted, this could only be considered secondary affliction and in itself indicate admission to a State Hospital."

As agreed in my discussion with Mr. Stutsman on the morning of January 12, 1962 Messrs. Reimer, Bradley and myself discussed this case with Judge William Munnell and members of the Probation Department. Judge Munnell quickly grasped the difficulties connected with this particular case and agreed that she should be considered unsuitable for placement in the California Rehabilitation Center

January 17, 1962

Program. He will issue an order for her return to the court effective on Monday, January 15, 1962 and in all probability commit her to a mental hospital. He will discharge her from the 6500 commitment and thus close the case so far as our records are concerned.

This was the first real opportunity that we had to sit down with Judge Munnell concerning the criteria for selection of cases. Judge Munnell brings a rich background with him from his work in the legislature and is quite sensitive to the kinds of cases that we should not receive into the program.

Roland W. Wood
ROLAND W. WOOD
Superintendent

RWW/bp
CC to L. M. Stutsman

Blanchard

TO: SENATE FACTFINDING COMMITTEE
ON PUBLIC HEALTH AND SAFETY

SUBCOMMITTEE ON IMPORTATION
OF DANGEROUS DRUGS

SUBJECT: EXEMPT NARCOTIC PREPARATIONS -
TELEPHONE PRESCRIPTIONS

DATE: January 25, 1962

LOCATION: Council Chambers
City Hall
Palm Springs, California

RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED BY:

Agent B. H. BLANCHARD
Bureau of Narcotic Enforcement
State of California
Licentiate in Pharmacy
Room 105, 217 West 1st Street
Los Angeles 12, California

The following are comments and excerpts taken from official and non-official sources relating to the drug Oxycodone (Dihydrohydroxycodone). This narcotic is also known as Eucodal. This drug is contained in a preparation manufactured in the United States which is known as Percodan.

The following excerpt is from a treatise prepared by the World Health Organization. Authorities for this body are:

Nathan B. Eddy, M.D.
Chief, Section on Analgesics, Laboratory of Chemistry,
National Institute of Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases, Bethesda, Md, USA
Consultant, World Health Organization

H. Halbach, Dr. med. Dr.-Ing.
Chief, Addiction-Producing Drugs Section,
World Health Organization, Geneva

Olav J. Braenden, Ph.D.
Division of Narcotic Drugs, United Nations, Geneva

The following is an excerpt from this source published under the title:
SYNTHETIC SUBSTANCES with MORPHINE-LIKE EFFECT, Pages 705 through 709:

" 14. OXYCODONE ^a (dihydrohydroxycodone)

Oxycodone has been used in medical practice for about 40 years and again the early reports denied or minimized its addiction-producing properties. Falk's was the first report (1917) on the clinical use of oxycodone (eucodal). In 300 cases he used doses ranging from 5 mg to 30 mg and concluded that it was more rapid in its action than morphine and that it was more narcotic. Other early reports were by Hesse (1917), Siegfried (1918) and Wohlge-muth (1918), and within two years cases of addiction were appearing. Konig (1919) described two cases; in one the dose reached 300 mg per day, in the other the maximum was 150-200 mg per day. The first case had taken the drug for 2 years, the second for 10 months. Alexander (1920) told of a woman who took only one or two doses a day postoperatively and became dependent on the drug in a matter of 2 weeks. The usual morphine-like side-effects were seen after oxycodone, but they were reported to occur usually somewhat less frequently than with morphine (Keutzer, 1920). Weise (1923) found eucodal useful for quieting the apprehension and restlessness of children submitted to tonsillectomies, etc. He used doses of 2.5-10 mg both orally and subcutaneously. The larger doses sometimes caused vomiting.

Keim (1923) said that the analgesic potency of oxycodone lay between that of codeine and that of morphine. He employed a dose of 10 mg orally or subcutaneously for chronic pain. Pfeiler (1928), on the other hand, found the drug more effective than morphine, also in chronic pain, but he used a dose of 20 mg. According to Stern (1926), oxydone, at a dose of 20 mg, was always successful in the treatment of biliary colic. He confirmed the occurrence of addiction.

^a International non-proprietary name; for other designations, see "Estimated World Requirements of Narcotic Drugs in 1958" (United Nations document E/DSB/15).

The Technical Study of the Comparative Effects of Morphine and of Certain Habit-forming Drugs, reported in the "Bulletin of the Health Organisation" of the League of Nations (League of Nations, 1939), concluded that the analgesic effect of eucodal was at least equal to that of morphine, and Chopra and his associates (1942) said that eucodal was more potent. They ranked it above both morphine and heroin in this respect, but below both of these drugs in the production of euphoria. The onset and development of the analgesic effect of oxycodone might often be more rapid than with morphine and it might last as long or longer (Baumm, 1919; Falk, 1917; Mayer, 1927; Wohlgemuth, 1918) or not as long (Pfeiler, 1928). Beck (1919, 1923) said that 5-10 mg of eucodal were usually sufficient for the relief of pain, but occasionally 20 mg had to be given. Falk (1917) found eucodal unsuitable for use in obstetrics because it retarded the progress of labour.

Most recently oxycodone has been used in combination with homatropine and terephthalic acid, as in the case of hydrocodone, with the thought that this would diminish the possibility of abuse. Blank & Boas (1952) compared the analgesic potency of this combination with that of a codeine mixture in 168 surgical and 163 medical cases. The mixtures contained 5 mg of oxycodone and 32 mg of codeine, respectively, and were given orally in each case. The oxycodone preparation gave satisfactory relief of pain in just over 79% of each group of cases; the codeine combination gave satisfactory relief in 76.7% of the surgical and in 73.7% of the medical patients. The duration of effect averaged 4-5 hours with oxycodone, and about 3 hours with codeine. At the doses used the incidence of side-effects was very similar with both drugs, except that constipation and urticaria were noted less than half as frequently after oxycodone.

Piper & Nicklas (1954) also compared the oxycodone and codeine combinations at the same dose-levels, 5 mg and 32 mg of opiate ingredient, again orally, in minor accident cases - that is, in ambulatory patients. The procedure was to dispense the oxycodone mixture during one month (96 cases) and the codeine mixture during the following month (71 cases). The patients were questioned when next seen as to the results. Oxycodone was reported to be more rapid in its action, to give complete relief of pain in 76% and to have an effect lasting 2-3 hours or more in 86% of trials. Codeine gave complete relief in 74%, lasting 2-3 hours or more in 85% of trials. The oxycodone combination was prescribed in an additional 390 traumatic and miscellaneous medical cases, one tablet (5 mg of oxycodone) every 3-6 hours, rarely more than 12 tablets per patient. Pain control was adequate, but nausea was reported 29 times.

Myers & Davidson (1938), in their experiments on gastrointestinal motility in normal subjects, gave oxycodone on one occasion only, 10 mg subcutaneously. The progress of a barium meal was followed fluoroscopically and by X-ray photographs. Oxycodone caused almost immediate pyloric spasm and some increase in the rate of gastric peristalsis. The effect was transient, however, briefer than with morphine, heroin or dilaudid, because the stomach was empty at the 3-hour examination and the distribution of the barium meal was approximately normal 6 hours after the drug. With each of the other drugs barium was still present in the stomach, in varying amount, 3 hours after the drug, and

there was definite delay in the arrival of the head of the barium column at the hepatic flexure.

Miadowski (1949) has described the occurrence of nystagmus after the administration of oxycodone, attributing it to an effect on the vestibular nucleus, which might be used as a diagnostic tool in otoneurology.

The depressant effect of oxycodone on respiration has generally been reported to be as great as that of morphine (Falk, 1917; Hesse, 1917; Leichtweiss, 1921). Chopra and his associates (1942) placed eucodal next to heroin in respiratory depressant action, and heroin was at the top of the list of drugs which they compared, but they said that eucodal was inferior to both morphine and codeine in antitussive action. Only Mayer (1927) found eucodal to have less effect than morphine on respiration. Baumm (1919), Hesse (1917) and Schroeder (1921), contrary to Chopra (1942), found eucodal to be a good antitussive.

Addiction liability

Some reference to early addiction to oxycodone has already been made. Beck (1923) thought that the development of tolerance to oxycodone was less than for morphine, but he cautioned that its use should be restricted to the lowest adequate dose for the shortest possible time, thus very definitely suspecting the likelihood of addiction. Both Meyer (1924) and Chopra (1942) judged the addiction liability of oxycodone to be at least as great as that of morphine. Among the 280 questionnaires analysed by Wolff (1928), 83 mentioned addiction to eucodal, more than for any other drug. Menninger-Lerchenthal (1930) described 21 cases of "eucodalismus", 6 from his own experience, and Dansauer & Reith (1931) found 26 users of eucodal in their review of 238 war-wounded drug addicts. Many other references to eucodal addiction, whether primary or secondary is not always clear, were listed in the extensive bibliography of Krueger, Eddy & Sumwalt (1942) and the Technical Study of the Comparative Effects of Morphine and of Certain Habit-forming Drugs (League of Nations, 1939), referred to above, summed up the situation in these words: "The danger of contracting a habit (addiction) through taking eucodal should not be thought to be a less serious matter than the risk of morphine addiction".

Himmelsbach (Small et al., 1938) substituted oxycodone for morphine in three stabilized morphine addicts at the Lexington hospital, for a period of 7 days. The substitution dose was one and a half times the morphine stabilization dose; the interval of administration was the same for both drugs, namely 4 times a day; administration was always subcutaneous. Substitution was completely satisfactory. On abrupt withdrawal of the substituted drug an abstinence syndrome developed at approximately the same time and with the same severity as morphine abstinence. On the basis of this experiment the addiction liability of oxycodone would be judged to be close to that of morphine.

Summary

Oxycodone has an analgesic potency approximately the same as that of morphine, with a usual dose of 10 mg and a similar duration of action. The incidence of most side-effects appears to be less for oxycodone than for morphine, but its respiratory depressant effect and its addiction liability are not materially different from these effects of morphine. Either of these effects should preclude its use as an antitussive.

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In a pamphlet distributed originally by Endo Products, Inc., Richmond Hill 18, New York, the following excerpt appears on Page 3 of the pamphlet entitled "Percodan - Nucodan":

"Habit-Forming Potentialities

The habit-forming potentialities of Percodan approach those of morphine more closely than those of codeine. The same care should therefore be exercised when using Percodan as when morphine is prescribed."

The following is from the "Bulletin on Narcotics", Vol. VI, No. 2, MAY-AUGUST, 1954, United Nations, Department of Social Affairs, New York, and appears on Page 9 thereof:

"IV. Substances Used by Drug Addicts in France and
Methods of Absorption

A. Substances used

Allowing for multiple uses, 694 cases of the consumption of narcotic drugs were recorded. They may be classified as follows:

	Number	Per cent
Heroin	243	35.1
Morphine	196	28.2
Dihydroxycodone ^a	80	11.5
Opium (smoking)	62	9
Pethidine hydrochloride ^b	52	7.5
Laudanum	31	4.4
Cocaine	21	3
Indian hemp (smoking)	9	1.2
	<hr/> 694	<hr/> 99.9

^a Sold under the following trade-names: Eubine, Pancodine, Eucodal, etc.

^b Sold under the following trade-names: Dolosal, Demerol, etc.

HEROIN easily heads the list and together with morphine accounts for about two-thirds of the cases.

The high percentage for Dihydroxycodone should be emphasized. This substance, which began to be used in France only a few years ago, has proved to be particularly dangerous with regard to drug addiction. It seems to act more like heroin than like morphine. Similarly the use of Pethidine hydrochloride has already led to a fair number of drug addiction cases.⁶

6. In 1953, 16 per cent of the new drug addicts in France and 12 per cent of the recidivists used pethidine. This trend is becoming more marked."

The next authority is:

EDDY, N. B.: Ann. New York Acad. Sc. 51: 53, 1948

"DIHYDROHYDROXYCODEINONE: "Reports in the German literature, and our own experience in its substitution for morphine in known addicts, indicate that it has a high degree of addiction liability, probably comparable to that of morphine itself."

The following excerpts are from "The Traffic in Narcotics", by Harry J. Anslinger, United States Commissioner of Narcotics, and by William F. Tompkins, United States Attorney for the District of New Jersey, Former Chairman, Legislative Commission to Study Narcotics, General Assembly of New Jersey; copyright 1953, Library of Congress Catalog Card Number 53-6984:

Pages 182 and 183:

"EUCODAL

Eucodal is regarded as a derivative of thebaine, but it has no longer the characteristics of this substance. It does not cause convulsions; on the contrary, it is as narcotic as morphine (and codeine). Its action is also based on a central effect, and, generally speaking, is not only much more powerful than that of codeine but may sometimes surpass even that of morphine.

As an analgesic, eucodal is superior to morphine. Order of decreasing strength: heroin, eucodal, morphine, codeine, dionine.

As a cough cure, eucodal is less potent than codeine and dionine. It seems that eucodal, like morphine, effects a reduction of the sensitiveness of the respiratory tract commensurate with the degree of narcosis produced. Order of decreasing strength: codeine, dionine, heroin, eucodal, morphine. Its ability to create euphoria is less pronounced than with morphine. Order of decreasing strength: heroin, morphine, eucodal, codeine, dionine.

The toxicity in the rabbit is reflected in the convulsive power. Order of decreasing strength: heroin, dionine and eucodal, codeine, morphine.

The toxicity for man is inferred from the depressing effect on the respiratory function of the rabbit. According to these observations, eucodal seems to be slightly more dangerous than morphine, but less to be feared than heroin. Order of decreasing strength: heroin, eucodal, morphine, codeine, dionine.

If we try to assign eucodal to its appropriate place in the opiate group, we have to put in between morphine and codeine; but it is closer to morphine in type of its effect. Its fundamental characteristics are very similar to those of morphine, but perhaps less pronounced, especially in the matter of concomitant effects, addiction properties, etc. (Kleinschmidt) W. E. Dixon is of opinion that eucodal is more similar to heroin than to morphine.

Eucodal frequently proves superior to morphine in swiftness of action and intensity of the effect, but the duration of the former is generally shorter - on the average 6 hours, instead of 12 with 0.02 gram of morphine (Pfeiler). Other authors have not observed this shortness of effect, e.g., Wohlgemuth. In many cases, eucodal seems at least equivalent to morphine, and in some even superior (Baumm).

If one should try to sum up in a general way the addiction properties of eucodal, one would say that the danger of contracting a habit through taking eucodal should not be thought to be a less serious matter than the risk of morphine addiction, a conclusion which is borne out by the evidence collected by means of a questionnaire and published in 1928 (P. Wolff)."

Page 235:

"Abstinence symptoms from dihydrocodeinone and eucodal are less intense than those from morphine, but more intense than those from codeine. The symptoms from Dromoran are quite similar in course and intensity to those from morphine."

Page 243:

"Addiction is a state of periodic or chronic intoxication which is detrimental to the individual and to society which is produced by the repeated administration of a drug. Its characteristics are a compulsion to continue taking the drug and to increase the dose with the development of psychic and, sometimes, physical dependence on the drug's effects. Finally, the development of means to continue administration of the drug becomes an important motive in the addict's existence." One should note that the leading sentence of this definition makes 'detriment to the individual and to society' necessary to the definition of addiction and that the development of physical dependence is not a necessary characteristic of the term.

Under the terms of this definition, many drugs would be considered addicting. They include opium and some of its derivatives (morphine, heroin, dihydromorphinone (dilaudid), codeine, methyl dihydromorphinone (metopon), dihydrocodeinone and eucodal);" et al.

The next source is from "Traffic in Opium and Other Dangerous Drugs", Report by the Government of the United States of America for the Year Ended December 31, 1960, as follows:

Page 75:

"TABLE 11. -- Average yearly production and use of the principal narcotics drugs, 1931-59 --

<u>Name of Drug</u>	<u>Period</u>	<u>Average Production</u>	<u>Average Total Dispositions</u>	<u>Average Exported to other Countries</u>	<u>Average Used in Exempted Preparations</u>	<u>Average Sold to hospitals, pharmacies, physicians etc</u>
		Kilograms	Kilograms	Kilograms	Kilograms	Kilograms
Oxycodone (Eucodal)	1948-50	9	3	2	- - - - -	1
	1951-55	69	65	1	- - - - -	64
	1956-59	349	304	4	- - - - -	300
	1959	450	379	4	- - - - -	375 "

NOTE: A kilogram is approximately 2.2 pounds.

From the files of the Bureau of Narcotic Enforcement, Department of Justice, State of California, Los Angeles Office, the following excerpts regarding the drug Percodan are submitted:

Following is a copy of a handwritten letter dated June 10, 1959, signed by Dwayne Hacker: (Please keep name of this individual confidential)

"To Whom it May Concern:

I began using Percodan in 1955 as medication. After about three years of intermittent use I lost power of self control over the drug and had a constant craving for same. In trying to stop using, I would receive withdrawal pains in stomach, legs and head. Therefore I was unable to stop the use and had myself committed to Camarillo State Hospital for treatment. At the time of my committment, I had a habit of from 25 to thirty tabs. a day. I have used as high as fifty tabs. in a twenty-four hour period."

Following is a copy of a handwritten letter addressed to Agents B.H.Blanchard and R.F. King, signed by Alice J. Frost: (Please keep name of this individual confidential)

"Dear Friends Blanchard and King

Perchance you don't recollect that I was one of your first Percodan culprits. Four of you paid me a visit in South Gate when little was known of this treacherous drug. Read your article in the Mirror and just stopped in to congratulate you for the fine warning you gave the public. Thank God after admitting myself to Camarillo and worse indignities I've licked it now for over a year. If I can be of assistance to you in this effort will consider it a privilege.

Best always, Alice J. Frost"

Following is a copy of a letter dated January 19, 1959, signed by Larry James Warner: (Please keep name of this individual confidential)

"I, Larry James Warner, make the following statement to whom it may concern, of my own free will. I have used Percodan for about the past six months. The most I have ever used in any one day is 30 tabs. of Percodan. I think Percodan is very addicting, and when I cannot get it I have the same withdrawals as I would have with Morphine Sulfate -- five tablets of Percodan will relieve any withdrawal symptoms. I was addicted to Percodan about one month ago, when I was taking about 16 or 17 tablets of Percodan a day. Some friends introduced me to Percodan. I have headaches due to an eye infection, the Percodan helps that; however I built up a habit beyond what I needed for the relief of pain. It is my belief that I need some type of medical assistance to break the habit of using Percodan. I have found it quite easy to obtain Percodan by fictitious telephone prescriptions from various drug stores."

TRANSCRIPT OF RECORDING TAKEN NOVEMBER 1, 1962 IN EL MONTE
BETWEEN AGENT B.H.BLANCHARD, STATE BUREAU OF NARCOTIC EN-
FORCEMENT, AND A FORMER USER OF PERCODAN WHOSE NAME WILL BE
SUPPLIED TO THE SENATE COMMITTEE UPON REQUEST

Agent Blanchard - This is Agent Blanchard speaking, State Bureau of Narcotic Enforcement. I am at the El Monte Police Station and a Person who was formerly addicted to percodan has volunteered to give a statement to me which is now being recorded. This party is a female, age 28 years, and I am going to call her for the sake of security MARGE. Now, Marge, will you start in and tell me your experience with the drug percodan? First of all, tell me a little bit about your background. Were you ever arrested? Let's start with that.

Marge - No, I never have been.

Agent Blanchard - What kind of education have you had?

Marge - I went to as far as the 12th grade. Since then I have taken evening courses in the, like El Monte High School, PBX, and sewing. I have also gone to evening courses from Biola, which is a Christian College, and taken Biblical Introduction, the Pauline Epistles, and Revelations, which you get credit for these.

Agent Blanchard - Now, you are married and have how many children?

Marge - Three.

Agent Blanchard - And when was your first experience with percodan? How did you first come to know the tablet at any time?

Marge - This friend of mine called me to the phone. I had no phone at the time. It was my parents from Richmond, California - that my father had been in a car wreck and I started crying. This person came to me with a pill and a glass of water and I took it, which happened to be percodan.

Agent Blanchard - And how did that make you feel?

Marge - Quite high.

Agent Blanchard - After that then you had no further experience with percodan for some period of time?

Marge - You are right.

Agent Blanchard - But occasionally, and only occasionally, for a menstrual condition you might have to take an empirin compound or #2 or #3, I take it?

Marge - Yes, I always had trouble and had to have some sort of pain killer.

Agent Blanchard - Then, later on, did you secure percodan from a physician for, or did he prescribe it, I should say, for you?

Marge - Yes, he prescribed it for me.

Agent Blanchard - And that was for minor disorders, such as monthly cramps, etc?

Marge - Yes, sir.

Agent Blanchard - And after you had taken it for some period of time will you tell me what happened?

Marge - Well, I always thought I took it for the pain I was having, and then, within the last year, I became quite upset over deaths in the family and losing of money that we had invested and several things happened, all at one time, and during this time I got on percodan heavy for a relief.

Agent Blanchard - Now, you say heavy. About how many would you be securing legitimately at that time? That is, through the physician's prescriptions?

Marge - Never over 24, which would be for, oh, a couple of months because I had a little trouble in between.

Agent Blanchard - Now, then, did you finally desire more of the drug and do something to get that drug?

Marge - During this time I did. I wrote prescriptions.

Agent Blanchard - And how did you obtain the blanks?

Marge - From the doctor's office.

Agent Blanchard - In other words, you wrote prescriptions which were for percodan and were not authorized?

Marge - That's right.

Agent Blanchard - Now, during that period of time, how many were you taking per day, roughly?

Marge - During the time I was writing?

Agent Blanchard - Yes.

Marge - At this time I was not sleeping. It seems to me that it would be anywhere from 30 to 50 a day. That would be through the night also.

Agent Blanchard - When did you first realize that something was wrong? In other words, that you were taking too much of the drug?

Marge - Well, I was very sick. I didn't know at the time what was wrong.

Agent Blanchard - What was - in looking back now, what was causing your sickness?

Marge -

Percodan.

Agent Blanchard - How did it act? In other words, what sickness did it cause?

Marge -

Well, my body began to swell. I was that way all the time. My legs and feet were swollen - hands - sores began to break out all over me - feet, legs, hands, back of the neck, face. I began to spit pure blood. People began to ask me if I had asthma. I could not breathe other than through my mouth, and I remember that I could not hardly get any air to breathe and I would lay down. I'd be frightened that I could not get enough air to breathe. I breathed through my mouth which I do not have asthma or any breathing trouble at all now and never had, which had to be of the drug, and I was sick; I was vomiting. I could not ever hold a meal on my stomach during the time, and I have scars now from the sores that I got during this time.

Agent Blanchard - However, all of this use was by mouth; that is, orally?

Marge - Yes, sir.

Agent Blanchard - And after, what did you do then? What occurred as a voluntary act on your part? Did you go to see a doctor and explain to him what was happening? Or what you thought was happening?

Marge - I didn't know what was happening. During this time I went to my own doctor and because I had, at the time I was I had a menstrual period that I could not stop, and I kept going in there and asking him why. I had this breathing trouble which I asked why because I thought maybe there was asthma or something. I did not know at the time. I went to the doctor from time to time with these problems.

Agent Blanchard - And did you have any onset of withdrawal while you were at the doctor's at any time?

Marge - Yes.

Agent Blanchard - And will you describe that to me?

Marge - Well, I went to the doctor that morning I had taken myself off the pills. I had woke up real wet with sweat. I went to the doctor not feeling too bad other than the sweating and then when I was sitting there talking to him I began to get the jerks - the stomach cramps. I was sweating quite badly and he asked me - and everything was becoming a blur. I couldn't see too well at this time, and he ordered shots for me because I had told him what had happened.

Agent Blanchard - Now, following that, did you voluntarily appear at the El Monte Police Department?

Marge - Yes, sir.

Agent Blanchard - And will you describe what happened then? Why did you come to the police department and what did you have when you came in and why did you have it?

Marge - Well, I came in to right what I had done when I became conscious of it. It was just like I woke up. I realized what I had been doing and I knew I couldn't live with it on my conscience; that regardless what the punishment would be that at least I could live in peace after that punishment rather than go through life having it on my mind all the time.

Agent Blanchard - Did you surrender some percodan tablets voluntarily to the police so that you would say "I am giving up; help me" ?

Marge - Yes, I did. I gave 6 to the El Monte Police Department.

Agent Blanchard - And following that, of course, we were called in to the investigation and I believe that you have talked to our investigators from our Bureau and told them the whole story. Now, getting back to the withdrawals, while you were in the jail, etc, did you experience any uncomfortable sensations?

Marge - Yes, I had jerking. It's not like nervous shakes. It's that you might pick up something and then your fingers just draw back completely from you; just twitch; no control over it; very dryness of the mouth. You feel very, very weak.

Agent Blanchard - Did you ever have any fuzziness of the mind? In other words was your mind alert while you were taking the drug?

Marge - No.

Agent Blanchard - Would you say that you were in a confused mental state?

Marge - Very much so.

Agent Blanchard - So much so that you have no memory of certain things that have occurred; isn't that right?

Marge - I have memory of what happened. I didn't know at the time what was wrong. I felt it so strong during this time that someone was with me that had overpowered me that even when I knew what I had to do it was myself that took myself off the medicine that when I started to go to the El Monte Police Station I asked my husband "Are you sure that there isn't somebody else with me?" He said "No", and I said "It seems like someone has been with me for so long; it's so real."

Agent Blanchard - Now, you haven't had that feeling though since you stopped using the drug?

Marge - No.

Agent Blanchard - A little while ago you said that being a Bible student you had a mental picture of hell. How would you describe the reaction you had while you were taking the drug?

Marge - Well, I knew I was in hell, and there was a craving. It was not of - certainly could not be of percodan because I was in possession of percodan, but there was a craving that I could not understand. I knew I was tormented. I knew there was no escape from this place and it was daylight and I knew exactly where I was at but I knew I would never get out.

Agent Blanchard - Now, in talking to you, this is the first time I have ever met you. You seem very mentally alert since I have been talking to you and further I understand, Maybe I said this before, you have gained about 15 pounds since.

Marge - Yes.

Agent Blanchard - In other words, what is your outlook on life now that you are off percodan?

Marge - Well, like I said, it's the same as it was before. I have never had any other plans other than to raise my children, to be a good wife and good mother and that's just about all I could hope for.

Agent Blanchard - If it meant getting other people away from the drug would you recommend more stringent controls from your layman's viewpoint over this particular drug?

Marge - Definitely.

Agent Blanchard - Do you feel that it's a little too easy to obtain for the average housewife and just merely by phoning or writing a piece of paper that they could get the drug? Do you feel that most of them could do that if they wanted to?

Marge - They can for the simple reason that nurses will give the o.k. This has been the case even in mine. The pharmacists do not always talk to the doctor but to the nurse.

Agent Blanchard - Now, do you mind if I relate this tape to an Assembly Committee in a few days? This is November 1st and next Monday I am due to be in San Francisco and on this tape are several other conversations of a similar nature which you have not heard. Would you mind if I played this tape for an Assembly Committee without revealing your identity?

Marge - No, sir.

Agent Blanchard - In the event it became necessary I understand that you might even, under certain circumstances, with the protection of anonymous protection, that you would even be willing to appear before a committee and tell the dangers of this drug as far as the public is concerned.

Marge - I certainly would.

Agent Blanchard - I think, then - I want to thank you also. I want to add one more thing. Is this a voluntary statement?

Marge - Yes, sir.

Agent Blanchard - Thank you very much, and we will conclude this statement.

TRANSCRIPT OF RECORDING TAKEN NOVEMBER 1, 1961, BETWEEN
AGENT B.H. BLANCHARD, STATE BUREAU OF NARCOTIC ENFORCEMENT,
AND A FORMER USER OF PERCODAN, ALICE FROST, IN SOUTHGATE

Agent Blanchard - This is Agent Blanchard. I am now in Southgate at the home of a former percodan addict by the name of Alice Frost. She has given me permission to record the following statement. Will you state your name, please?

Alice Frost - Alice Frost.

Agent Blanchard - And when did you first become addicted to the drug percodan?

Alice Frost - I believe it was in 1958 when I had a fractured hip.

Agent Blanchard - And was the drug given freely to you at that time?

Alice Frost - It was given after I left the hospital for relief of pain.

Agent Blanchard - Now, in your own words, would you describe what the drug did, the sequence of the events that followed, your voluntary commitment, etc. Will you just take it from the beginning, and in your own words, relate what happened?

Alice Frost - Well, for about 90 days after I left the hospital my doctor prescribed percodan for me and when he no longer prescribed it I got it from other doctors because at that time, although I did not realize it, I had become addicted to it, because I noticed that when I went for a very long period of time without taking it, the withdrawal symptoms set in. So, for quite a long period of time I got prescriptions from other doctors that I knew, for this drug, and as I did so, the tolerance kept building up increasingly until I reached a total of approximately 200 tablets per week, and it took that many tablets to stop withdrawal symptoms from setting in.

Agent Blanchard - Now, did something occur that caused you to perform an act that you would not have done had you not been addicted to the drug?

Alice Frost - Yes, I had -- several doctors were very close friends of mine and at one time I obtained a few of the blanks from one of the doctors and forged a prescription and passed it at a pharmacy just down the street from my home, and I was so -- what's the word I want -- uh -- unused to doing this type of thing that I even had my pet parakeet on my shoulder at the time I passed the prescription so there was no object for the officers to recognize me and pick me up. At that time I was thrown in the Los Angeles County Jail where I was able to observe many heroin addicts, and I can truthfully say that I do not believe their withdrawal symptoms were any stronger or heavier than those that I suffered from the use of percodan.

Agent Blanchard - Have you tried to kick the habit, you might say, at home, and how long did you --?

Alice Frost - I have kicked the habit five different times and each time, within a matter of less than weeks, I'd be - my desire for the drug became so strong that it was necessary that I obtain another dose.

Agent Blanchard - Now, realizing that you were still out of control in 1959, what did you do voluntarily?

Alice Frost - Well, upon my doctor's suggestion, after he had called by at my home every day for approximately a month's time, and worked with me in every way that he knew how, he suggested that my only alternative was to commit myself to a state mental hospital, and after some consideration and thought I did this. I went down to General Hospital and signed myself in, and was committed to Camarillo Mental Hospital for a period of 90 days.

Agent Blanchard - During the treatment in trying to get off this particular drug you used a milder form of narcotics such as codeine?

Alice Frost - I'm not sure what the doctor used. I know during the withdrawal symptoms he did give me some sort of drug to help the suffering at the time, but it didn't last a very long period of time, and that's why he said my only alternative was finally to throw it off, was to get to where I could not obtain it from another doctor or some other source.

Agent Blanchard - As a victim of drug addiction to this particular drug, what do you recommend should be done to control it?

Alice Frost - I don't think that it should be allowed to be on the market at all. I don't think it should be allowed for human consumption. I think it's one of the most treacherous drugs that's ever been on the market.

Agent Blanchard - If, uh - other - is there any doctor that would agree with that finding of yourself, or do you feel that some of the doctors that you talked to feel it should be restricted, at least to a triplicate prescription system or strong controls

Alice Frost - Well, I don't want to implicate my own doctor without his permission, but I know that he certainly agreed with me that it should not be as readily available as it now is, and it was a very treacherous drug, and when he saw the suffering that I went through from the effects of it, he agreed with me that it should be taken off the market completely because it is a medicine that doctors readily prescribe for pain and it is an excellent pain remedy. I must agree with that. I don't believe I took - have taken anything that helped the pain any quicker than percodan, but it had such treacherous after-effects that I was - would not hesitate for a moment to recommend that it be completely taken off the market - and at least put on triplicate form prescriptions.

Agent Blanchard - That would be a safeguard, because it is very easy to get plain blanks and very difficult to get triplicate blanks - is that not true?

Alice Frost - Well, I know it's pretty easy to get plain blanks from my own experience.

Agent Blanchard - Now, what did this drug do to you physically? Are you physically well now as a result from taking this drug, or -

Alice Frost - No, I'm not - and doctors doubt that I ever will be. It has completely ruined my gall bladder which I must have out. I have stomach trouble all the time, and I have a skin blemish which I doubt will even disappear in my lifetime that was caused from the effects of taking percodan.

Agent Blanchard - Did your doctors confirm this with you or is this just your assumption?

Alice Frost - Even the doctors at General Hospital confirmed it, and the doctors at General Hospital also confirmed the fact that percodan should be on a triplicate blank basis and should not be readily available as it is now.

Agent Blanchard - I want to thank you, Miss Frost, for this statement, and I again reiterate, is this a voluntary statement on your part?

Alice Frost - It certainly is, and if I can help other people from getting into the same mess I got into with percodan, I will be very grateful.

Agent Blanchard - And may I use this statement if the occasion arises before an Assembly Committee?

Alice Frost - You may use it to your - - any time you wish.

Agent Blanchard - All right, this ends the statement.

TRANSCRIPT OF RECORDING TAKEN NOVEMBER 2, 1961, BETWEEN
AGENT B.H. BLANCHARD, STATE BUREAU OF NARCOTIC ENFORCEMENT,
AND MR. OLMSTEAD RE HIS WIFE, MRS. ANNE OLMSTEAD, DECEASED,
WHO WAS A USER OF PERCODAN

Agent Blanchard - This is Agent Blanchard, Bureau of Narcotic Enforcement, State of California. The date is November 2, 1961. It is 12:15, and we are at the corner of Ventura and Lankershim Blvd. where Mr. Olmstead has agreed to give a statement concerning the drug his wife was using and which he believes caused her death. Now, Mr. Olmstead, would you first state your name and then give me a little bit of a history about your wife and what caused her addiction and what your observations were and what you believe was the final cause of her parting this life.

Mr. Olmstead - Well, my wife hasn't had too good health for a number of years and had several operations, fistula operations mainly, and so about two years ago when a doctor was about to operate on her for a fistula I made the statement to him, I said "Now, Doctor, remember we had quite a bit of trouble getting her off of empirin codeine, so please be careful", and he said "Oh, you don't need to worry" and so it was that instead of being careful he prescribed percodan and she became addicted to it. I didn't realize to what extent but later on I found out she was using percodan regularly. Then, this Summer, she had a chance to slip a prescription pad off of a doctor's desk which she did and she wrote herself out a few, using his signature for it and she was later picked up on this and released on probation, with the understanding that she would not repeat it. She was supposed to have destroyed all the prescriptions she had written. I guess she had written quite a number in advance but instead of destroying them I guess she saved some of them back and so it was that she cashed in a couple more. So, recently she was picked up a second time and for cashing in these prescriptions. Now, that was on a Friday afternoon and I helped her get out on bail, and then I left for the weekend and on Sunday morning after she came home from a babysitting job, apparently she took what she had left in the house. I don't know just how many it was; took the whole thing maybe in the wee hours of Sunday morning and she wasn't found for about 15 hours until about 5:00 o'clock Sunday evening. They did everything they could for her at the County Hospital, using various and sundry means of medical aid, but it was impossible to revive her at all. She was in deep coma all that time and she died Tuesday night at 10:00 o'clock.

Agent Blanchard - That's this last Tuesday?

Mr. Olmstead - Yes. That is, it was a week ago this Tuesday. She was buried last Friday.

Agent Blanchard - Now, Mr. Olmstead, before today you have never seen me, have you?

Mr. Olmstead - No.

Agent Blanchard - And I got in touch with you by telephone and explained to you that I had an Assembly Committee meeting on Monday, November 6, and would you at this time volunteer to give me a statement such as has now been given. Is that correct?

Mr. Olmstead - Yes.

Agent Blanchard - And may I use this statement before an Assembly Committee and let them hear it?

Mr. Olmstead - Yes. May I say one more little thing?

Agent Blanchard - Yes.

Mr. Olmstead - It seems to me like there ought to be a law absolutely prohibiting the prescribing of this drug unless it is for an incurable disease, for the person will never get up from a sick bed at all because once the person is addicted to it it seems that they will go all the way to get this prescription regardless. Because my wife was a very religious girl and had high moral principles, yet she stole and lied and everything else in order to get this prescription.

Agent Blanchard - How do you compare this with other drugs that she might have used during her lifetime?

Mr. Olmstead - Well, I would say it is certainly by far the strongest thing she ever took. I am sure of that because as I say once she was addicted to empirin codeine and took as many as 14 a day, and it never phased her like this.

Agent Blanchard - Well, do you have any idea how many she was taking a day of this other drug?

Mr. Olmstead - No, I don't, because she was very tight-mouthed about it and I think she was quite ashamed about the whole thing.

Agent Blanchard - Has your wife ever been arrested for anything that you know of?

Mr. Olmstead - Previous to these two arrests with the percodan you mean?

Agent Blanchard - Yes.

Mr. Olmstead - No. Never.

Agent Blanchard - In other words she was an ordinary housewife, maintaining her family and raising her children?

Mr. Olmstead - Yes.

Agent Blanchard - And is there anything you would like to add to this, Mr. Olmstead?

Mr. Olmstead - Yes, I talked to somebody else whose husband is addicted to this same drug and we compared notes at quite length and I'm convinced that the taking of this drug destroys a nice disposition; that it makes them become very morose and cross and severe and it just ruins their disposition. I am quite convinced of that.

Agent Blanchard - Would you be - do you think that the physicians and pharmacists would suffer if some measure of control was placed over the prescribing of the drug?

Mr. Olmstead - It is much better to have them suffer than the poor folks that are taking the stuff. I wish that we could make a few doctors suffer. I wish that I could make that doctor that gave my wife that suffer just a little bit of mental anguish anyway.

Agent Blanchard - Without revealing his name, what does this doctor do and what kind of practice does he have?

Mr. Olmstead - Well, since he got her started on this he has moved to another city where he is teaching some subject, I believe in the premedical field.

Agent Blanchard - In other words, he is a professor in psychology at the present time?

Mr. Olmstead - That is right.

Agent Blanchard - Is there anything further that we might discuss here?

Mr. Olmstead - Well, only that I just wish that something could be done about this because I feel I definitely lost a wife because of percodan and the indiscriminate use of it by doctors prescribing.

Agent Blanchard - Once more, for the record, is this a voluntary statement on your part?

Mr. Olmstead - Certainly. Certainly. I wish I could go on a lecture tour and tell everybody what I think about percodan.

Agent Blanchard - Would you be willing to appear before a Senate or Assembly committee, either State or governmental, and explain your position and reasons and reiterate the statements heretofore made?

Mr. Olmstead - I certainly would because, naturally, everything I have said here this morning is sheer impromptu. I haven't thought through this thing at all but other than what has just - what's coming spontaneously to me while we are sitting here.

Agent Blanchard - And we met you approximately 10 minutes ago and immediately set up the recording equipment, came into the back room of the drug store where we hope it is quiet and not too much background noise, and we are now making this recording. Is that right?

Mr. Olmstead - That is right.

Agent Blanchard - And that ends - that concludes this statement. Thank you very much.

TRANSCRIPT OF RECORDING TAKEN DECEMBER 4, 1962, AT CAMARILLO
STATE HOSPITAL, CAMARILLO, BETWEEN AGENT B.H.BLANCHARD, STATE
BUREAU OF NARCOTIC ENFORCEMENT, AND A FORMER USER OF PERCCDAN
WHOSE NAME WILL BE SUPPLIED TO THE SENATE COMMITTEE UPON REQUEST

Agent Blanchard - This is Agent Blanchard. I am with the Department of Justice Attorney General's office, State of California, and I am now at Camarillo State Hospital and having a discussion with a young lady whom I shall call HELEN. Helen, will you tell me what drug you are in Camarillo to take a cure for?

Helen - Percodan.

Agent Blanchard - And how long have you used percodan?

Helen - Off and on for about 3 years.

Agent Blanchard - About how much were you taking at the time you were committed?

Helen - About 15 a day.

Agent Blanchard - About 15 a day. Now, you were securing these by orders from dentists and physicians at that time, were you not?

Helen - Yes.

Agent Blanchard - Was it freely prescribed for you whenever you needed it?

Helen - Yes.

Agent Blanchard - Or whenever you felt you needed it?

Helen - I could get them whenever I wanted them.

Agent Blanchard - You had experienced no difficulty? No doctor told you - Well, you can't have them because you are addicted - or, You can't have them because you are getting too many?

Helen - No, not a thing. They told me it was a narcotic but they didn't tell me anything else.

Agent Blanchard - I see. Now, what made you decide to take the cure?

Helen - I was having convulsions. My daughter-in-law and son-in-law knew there were too many percodan.

Agent Blanchard - And when you attempted to commit yourself you went by some method to Norwalk State Hospital?

Helen - Yes.

Agent Blanchard - And were you in convulsions at that time?

Helen - Yes.

Agent Blanchard - And then you were taken to the County Hospital and later, of course, were committed through legal procedures?

Helen - Yes.

Agent Blanchard - When you didn't have the drug, what happened to you?

Helen - I had what you call withdrawals and then went into convulsions.

Agent Blanchard - Was there any pathological condition which originally started your using the drug? In other words, was there some illness?

Helen - Yes, I had toothaches.

Agent Blanchard - Trouble with your teeth? Now, you had your teeth out?

Helen - Yes.

Agent Blanchard - Since you have been in. Incidentally, how long have you been in Camarillo now?

Helen - About 5 weeks.

Agent Blanchard - Five weeks. You had no desire for the drug now, do you?

Helen - No.

Agent Blanchard - And you are all over the physical symptoms?

Helen - Yes.

Agent Blanchard - Let me ask you this. Did you have any skin conditions which were caused by the drug?

Helen - Yes.

Agent Blanchard - And what was that?

Helen - I had sores on my legs and different parts of my body.

Agent Blanchard - On your abdomen and hips?

Helen - Yes.

Agent Blanchard - In other words, all over your torso?

Helen - Yes, all over me.

Agent Blanchard - There was practically no area that wasn't affected by some kind of sore and breaking out?

Helen - Yes. I just had them all over me. I used to take them a lot.

Agent Blanchard - Are the marks leaving you now?

Helen - Yes.

Agent Blanchard - Do you believe they are going to leave you permanently?

Helen - Yes.

Agent Blanchard - Some of them are going away? Do you feel that if there had been knowledge on the part of the physicians about this drug they would have warned you about the use of it more stringently than they have done other than merely say it's a narcotic, or do you feel that the doctors know enough about this drug? Let me put it that way.

Helen - Oh, they know enough about it, but they just didn't tell me.

Agent Blanchard - I see. And do you think it's a little too easy to get?

Helen - Yes, I do.

Agent Blanchard - Is there anything further that you wanted to add, Agent Price?

Agent Price - No, I think not.

Agent Blanchard - We want to thank you, Helen. Present at this interview are myself, Agent Price, Miss Day - You are what they call a technician for the hospital? And everything you have told us, Helen, is voluntary on your part. We agree on that. Then, that will be all. I want to thank you again.

TRANSCRIPT OF RECORDING TAKEN JANUARY 17, 1962 IN THE STATE
BUREAU OF NARCOTIC ENFORCEMENT, LOS ANGELES, BETWEEN AGENT
B.H. BLANCHARD AND A FORMER USER OF HEROIN AND PERCODAN WHOSE
NAME WILL BE SUPPLIED TO THE SENATE COMMITTEE UPON REQUEST

Agt. Blanchard - This is Agent Blanchard, Department of Justice, State of California, Bureau of Narcotic Enforcement. The date is January 17, 1962. There has appeared in my office voluntarily a gentleman whom I shall call ROD. Rod, I want to ask you a few questions about your use of narcotics. Now, you appeared in my office this afternoon voluntarily. Is that correct?

Rod - That's right.

Agent Blanchard - And what is your occupation, Rod?

Rod - I am an actor.

Agent Blanchard - And what is your age?

Rod - Twenty-nine.

Agent Blanchard - Now, give me some of your background of the use of narcotics. When did you first start the use of narcotics?

Rod - I was introduced to the drug marijuana in 1948, and in 1950 I became a heroin addict and was subsequently arrested in 1951 and 1953 for both sale and possession of heroin. I was at that time - I went to jail, and upon my release had a 5-year probation to fulfil. During the 5-year period, the first years, I did use or play around with heroin. Then, after that, I was married. I didn't use any drugs for quite some time until I was hospitalized in 1959 with a leg injury and while I was hospitalized I was in a great deal of pain. The surgeon in charge placed me on a drug called pantopon for the relief of pain. I understand - I am sure you can back me up on that - it's an opium derivative; it's an opium based drug. I started using that in the hospital and it became apparent to me that I was getting hooked on that drug. Upon my release from the hospital I told the doctor this fact and he prescribed a drug for me to withdraw on called percodan. I used the percodan to try and avoid the withdrawal symptoms from pantopon. However when I found that - when I quit using percodan I was much more hooked on the percodan than I was if on the other, on the pantopon, so I continued to have the prescription refilled.

Agent Blanchard - Now, pantopon is written on a triplicate blank because it's a strong narcotic.

Rod - I obtained that in the hospital; never outside the hospital; but the other drug - percodan - I was able to obtain quite freely after my release from the hospital.

Agent Blanchard - Now, you've had withdrawal symptoms from heroin?

Rod - Yes, I have.

Agent Blanchard - And you have experienced withdrawal symptoms from pantopon; and you have experienced withdrawal symptoms from percodan. How would you compare these three drugs we have just named?

Rod - Well, they are very comparable. You have all the same symptoms. Percodan comes on - withdrawal symptoms come on somewhat more immediately. That is, within 6 or 8 hours in missing a dose of percodan I became nauseous; I had terrible headaches, sweat, chills, vomiting, no sleep - all the classic symptoms of heroin addiction, extremely severe, and really it came on quickly; quite a long length it was; just like heroin. It was a week at least before you ever begin to shape up.

Agent Blanchard - Now, how long did you use percodan?

Rod - Oh, approximately two and a half years.

Agent Blanchard - And what's the maximum amount you took in one day?

Rod - I would say the maximum was probably 40.

Agent Blanchard - And did you experience any difficulty in obtaining it from the medical profession?

Rod - No, they are extremely lenient with this as far as I could tell.

Agent Blanchard - Do you feel that the doctors are aware of its addiction potential?

Rod - They don't seem to. Maybe one doctor in a hundred would say that it has addictive powers. The rest just prescribe it.

Agent Blanchard - Now, do you feel - You obtained this drug throughout the entire State, didn't you?

Rod - Yes, I have.

Agent Blanchard - Do you feel that the controls are tight or lax as far as this particular drug percodan is concerned, statewide now I mean?

Rod - I would say extremely lax. I have had occasion to go to San Francisco from Los Angeles where I lived and called the doctor on the phone as an example and said I just moved to San Francisco and I had back trouble and I didn't know any doctors in the area and would he refill the prescription for me from Los Angeles, and he complied over the phone without an examination.

Agent Blanchard - And he never saw you?

Rod - He never saw me and supplied it; 30 of it.

Agent Blanchard - In other words you just called the doctor up and he phoned the drug store and they'll phone the drug store on some occasions, of course, and you never see the doctor, and just orders the drug for you.

Rod - You can call six doctors and I'd say, not optimistically, you could get three of them to give you percodan.

Agent Blanchard - Are you aware of what we call full controls over the drug morphine?

Rod - I think - I understand that's on a triplicate blank and has to be one to the State and one to the Federal.

Agent Blanchard - Do you feel that, as a lay person, if the full controls are placed on this drug the public would be more adequately protected?

Rod - Absolutely.

Agent Blanchard - Now, I have asked you about some of the situations locally. Do you know anything about this drug coming in from Mexico?

Rod - Yes; the drug - they have a derivative or the same drug - actually it's percobarb - percodan and phenobarbital mixed; it's quite a potent pill. It's sold in Tijuana on a sheet of 10, and it sells for \$1.00. Now for the first time acquaintances of mine who are still using heroin or marijuana are talking freely of percodan and percobarb and trying to obtain it to kick heroin, and people, weedheads, are getting hooked on it and they are really running out of control.

Agent Blanchard - And is there anything further that you might care to add, Rod, to this statement? As I say, I informed you prior to making this that I wanted a free and voluntary statement to play to a Senate hearing committee which is meeting in Palm Springs on the 25th of this month. Now, is there anything that you might add?

Rod - There's just two things that I could say, that without adequate control and with the percentage of doctors that say anything about addiction, that a great, great many people that have no introduction to narcotics before can quite easily get started on these pills and with the ease in obtaining them can get hooked on them in a very short time, and not even know what's wrong with them. Secondly, I think a pretty illicit traffic is going to begin in these drugs and there's going to be theft and everything because of the weedheads and junkies that are getting interested in the pills themselves.

Agent Blanchard - Well, I want to thank you very much for appearing here voluntarily in the office, and do we have your permission to play this recording before the Senate committee?

Rod - Yes, you do.

Agent Blanchard - In the event that the Senate committee members would want to see you in private with the assurance that your identity would not be revealed, would you be willing to talk to one of the members or a representative of the Senate committee?

Rod - I would.

Agent Blanchard - Well, that will conclude this recording. Again I want to thank you. It's now 6:00 pm, January 17, 1962.

NOTATION:

Many excerpts of a similar nature are contained in the case report files of this Bureau which reflect the addiction potential referred to by the authorities cited in this report. No better authority can be obtained than the very words of the drug addicts themselves as to the addiction properties and effects of a narcotic.

Addiction to Oxycodone, the narcotic contained in the preparation known as Percodan, is well established. What concerns the writer most deeply is the fact that many of the persons becoming addicted and committing crimes to obtain the drug are not the arch type addict commonly pictured in the public's mind. Rather, many otherwise legitimate people are unwittingly becoming addicted primarily by being started by members of the profession of medicine.

Many physicians with whom the writer has discussed the product Oxycodone are entirely unaware of its addiction potential and believed that it fell in the same category as Codeine. Cases are constantly coming to the attention of this Bureau in increasing numbers which can document this statement.

The triplicate narcotic prescription in the State of California was conceived by the medical profession, the pharmaceutical profession, and members of this Bureau, and put into effect in 1941 to protect the medical and pharmaceutical professions who were at that time prey to many criminal addicts.

With this system, which is a virtual insurance policy for the professions, these conditions have been practically eliminated. However, with the release of certain drugs from the triplicate and written prescription procedures and with the advent of the telephone prescription, an increase in narcotic crimes involving these drugs is occurring.

With the triplicate prescription system, this Bureau is able to advise the field of medicine of the individuals to be wary of, and thus prevent bunco schemes from being pulled upon this honorable profession.

If the writer of a prescription is sincerely practicing medicine, and certainly there can be no question in 99% of the cases that this is the situation, he has utterly nothing to fear from the triplicate prescription blank. The vast majority of physicians whom the writer of this report has contacted appreciate the service given by this Bureau. The Bureau is constantly maintaining a program of education throughout various medical colleges, pharmacy schools, nursing schools, and through hospital staff meetings.

We are told, however, that some of the physicians do not like the triplicate prescription system, perhaps because they fear intervention. However, the writer would like to point out that there has never been a case in which a physician has ever been arrested for writing a legitimate prescription for a patient under his care.

On the other hand, we can point to many offenses in good faith, and even frauds committed by physicians and pharmacists which caused them nothing but a mere courteous admonition. Many physicians compliment the triplicate prescription system since it eliminates the necessity of their having to make a separate record for the prescribing of a narcotic. This is done automatically, on a tissue paper copy which is retained by the prescriber and becomes his official record.

The recording which was submitted to this body by the actor "Rod" clearly demonstrates that the underworld is seeking this particular drug, and in the vernacular of the street is "putting down" other narcotics in favor of Percodan because it is so easy to obtain and the chances of apprehension are indeed slight.

Thus, we find that we have a majority of physicians who recognize the triplicate narcotic prescription system as a boon to the profession and others because they may fear some imaginary regimentation hesitate to use it.

In this respect the following question occurs to the writer's mind:

Why should a physician hesitate to write a legitimate prescription on one piece of paper (a triplicate), yet not hesitate to write the same prescription on another piece of paper, to-wit: a plain blank?

February 27, 1962

Captain W. H. Madden
Narcotic Division Commander
Department of Police
150 N. Los Angeles Street
Los Angeles 12, California

Dear Captain:

I have sent three copies of the Governor's Narcotic Commission's Report under separate cover. You will find our recommendations and findings in Part II of this report.

I appreciate your advising me of Assemblyman Willson's interest in the dangerous drugs problem. I will schedule an appointment with him as soon as the budget session of the Legislature convenes next week.

Sincerely

Arthur L. Alarcon
Secretary

ALA:jm

CITY OF LOS ANGELES

CALIFORNIA

OFFICE OF THE
CHIEF OF POLICE
W. H. PARKER

*2-26-62
Sent 3 reports*



SAMUEL WM. YORTY
MAYOR

DEPARTMENT OF
POLICE
150 N. LOS ANGELES ST.
LOS ANGELES 12
MADISON 4-5211

IN REPLYING PLEASE GIVE
OUR REF. NO.

6.26

15 February 1962

Mr. Arthur Alarcon
Clemency and Extradition Secretary
Governor Edmund G. Brown's Office
Capitol Building
Sacramento, California

212477

Dear Mr. Alarcon:

I have heard much discussion recently of a report put out by the Special Study Commission on Narcotics pertaining to Dangerous Drugs. I have not seen this report and would appreciate one or two copies if you have them available.

I am enclosing some additional statistics on narcotic activity by the Los Angeles Police Department through 1961. These are not official department statistics as they were prepared in this division and used for our on amazement. It is of particular interest to note the great increase in the activity in the field of Dangerous Drugs. The last quarter of 1961 is particularly revealing in that the number of narcotic addicts filed on decreased greatly from the last quarter of 1960 while the number of persons charged with the illegal possession of Dangerous Drugs showed a corresponding increase. I am sure you are well aware of the danger presented by this picture and the possible implications it may forecast in the increased use of narcotics in the years to come. The use of drugs has been an increasing problem among the youth of the area also.

George A. Willson, Assemblyman from the 52nd Assembly District has displayed an intense interest in this problem. George has proposed legislation which would increase the illegal sale of dangerous drugs from a misdemeanor to a felony and a new statute which would make it a felony to unlawfully possess dangerous drugs with intent to sell the same. This last law would be patterned after the recently enacted statute as applying to narcotics for which you and your group were so largely responsible.

Mr. Arthur Alarcon

-2-

February 15, 1962

As you can well realize in our daily apprehension of persons who are major violators in the field of dangerous drugs the common story is that they are not afraid of consequences as it is "only a misdemeanor."

If you get a change I hope you will make yourself acquainted with George Willson, a very good friend of mine, as I know you would like him very much. I understand he is in Sacramento at the present time.

Next time you are down this way I hope you will stop in and we can discuss these problems of mutual interest to better advantage.

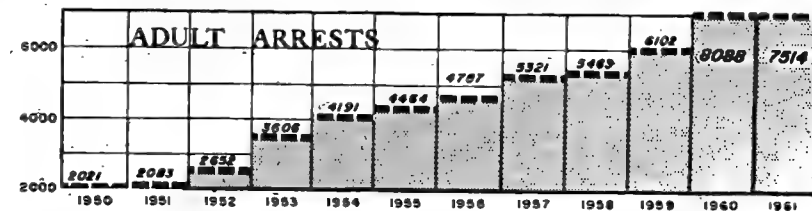
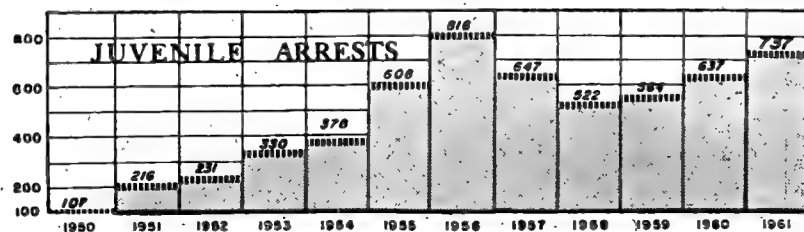
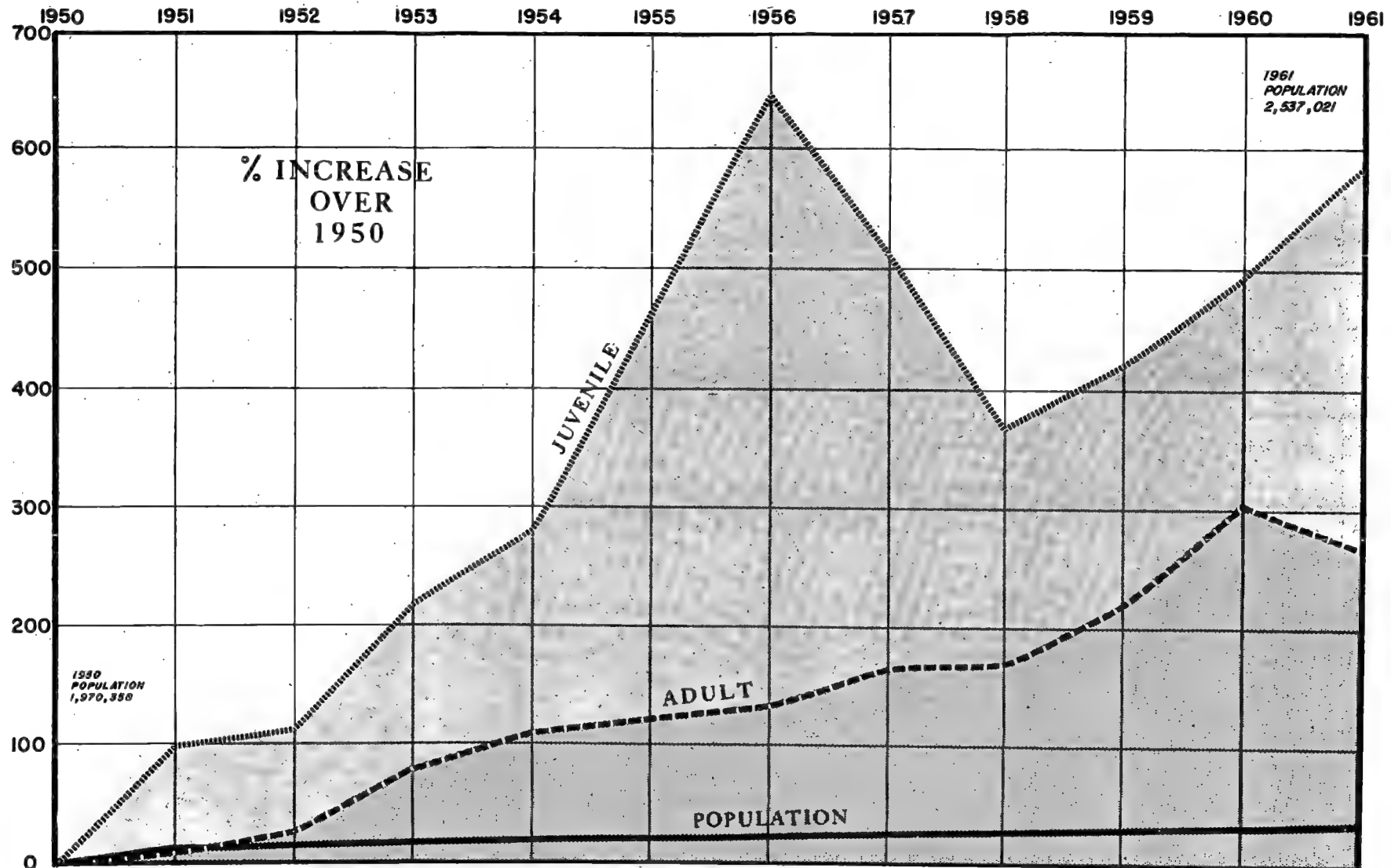
Yours very truly,

W. H. PARKER
CHIEF OF POLICE

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Bill Madden".

W. H. MADDEN, CAPTAIN
COMMANDER, NARCOTIC DIVISION

NARCOTICS ARRESTS



BY MONTH AND YEAR

[illegible]

DANGEROUS DRUGS COMPLAINTS FILED

Includes 4227 B&P Code (Sale)
4230 B&P Code (Possession)

BY MONTH AND YEAR

[illegible]

NARCOTIC SEIZURES

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>HEROIN</u>	<u>MARIHUANA</u>
1952	4 lbs., 7½ ozs., 8½ grams, 5 grains	82 lbs., 8 ozs., 15 grams, 3262 cigarettes
1953	10 lbs., 1 oz., 14½ grams, 2½ grains	25 lbs., 9 ozs., 20 grams, 3224 cigarettes
1954	5 lbs., 9 ozs., 25 grams, 12 grains	49 lbs., 8 ozs., 10 grams, 2180 cigarettes
1955	1 lb., 13 ozs., 16 grams, 12 grains	97 lbs., 14 ozs., 23 grams, 2924 cigarettes
1956	2 lbs., 12 grams, 8 grains	167 lbs., 10 ozs., 20 grams, 4666 cigarettes
1957	7 lbs., 4 ozs., 4 grams, 15 grains	118 lbs., 3 ozs., 3815 cigarettes
1958	12 lbs., 2 ozs., 4.76 grams, 8 grains	148 3/4 lbs., 6.8 ozs., 93 plants, 67½ lbs. plants, 4387 cigarettes, 224 partially smoked cigarettes
1959	13 lbs., 8 ozs., 7 grams	167 lbs., 2 ozs., 5705 cigarettes
1960	13 lbs., 11 ozs., 2 grams	388 lbs., 4 ozs., 2 grams, 5487 cigarettes 145 plants
1961	11 lbs., 3 ozs., 24 grams	480 lbs., 2500 cigarettes, 113 plants

Turcotte's

Art. in A. J. 1967

State Co.

Dear Mr. Alameda:

The only thing I can think of is to
to Sheriff Michael H. ...
you will be the ...
November 22, 1967.

We are ...
like from your ...
our ...
interest to ...
"H. ... and ..."

Sincerely,

Blair

find prior letter

October 3, 1963

Mr. Michael N. Canlis
Sheriff-Coroner
San Joaquin County
Courthouse
Stockton, California

Dear Mike:

Thank you for considering me for the speaking
assignment for the Women Peace Officers
Association for November 22, 1963.

I accept with pleasure. I would like to
discuss Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs
(what else?).

Cordially

Arthur L. Alarcon
Executive Secretary

ALA:lc

Narc. x D.D.



OFFICE OF
SHERIFF-CORONER

County of San Joaquin

COURTHOUSE
STOCKTON, CALIFORNIA

MICHAEL N. CANLIS
Sheriff - Coroner

October 1, 1963

1963 OCT 2 AM 11 12

RECEIVED
GOVERNOR'S OFFICE

Mr. Arthur Alarcon
Executive Secretary
Office of the Governor
State Capitol
Sacramento, California

314661

Dear Arthur:

The Women Peace Officers Association of California, will be conducting their Annual In-Service Training Session in Stockton, on November 20, 21, and 22, 1963.


I have been requested to secure a speaker for their Annual Banquet, which will be Friday night, November 22, 1963, at 6:00 P.M., and I wish to extend to you, a most cordial invitation to be that person.

The subject, if you are available, will be your choice.

If you are unavailable, I would appreciate your assigning one of your other secretaries, so at least I can fulfill my promise.

I certainly hope you are not a Judge yet, and if you are, disregard this letter.

Cordially,


MICHAEL N. CANLIS
Sheriff-Coroner
San Joaquin County

MNC:lb

XXXXXXXXXXXXX
Narcotics Committee
115 Anderson Building

October 25, 1961

Hon. Arthur L. Alarcon
Executive Secretary
Governor's Office
State of California
Sacramento 95814, California

RE: Narcotics Symposium
Preferential Under 10 Statute

Dear Mr. Alarcon:

I wish to thank you for your letter of October 13, 1961, and we were very pleased to hear that you could be here on our program on December 6th.

This symposium will be held at the San Bernardino Municipal Auditorium, Pioneer Park, in downtown San Bernardino, commencing at 10:00 A.M. on December 6th. We have scheduled a 30 minute talk by you on "New Narcotic Legislation" at 11:30 A.M., on December 6th.

We very much appreciate having you here on this program and we look forward to making reservations for you as soon as you show your proposed arrival time. Please let us know when you will expect to arrive. We will be much pleased to greet you and to make this an enjoyable visit for you here in San Bernardino.

Sincerely yours,

Richard L. Waller
Chairman, Narcotics Committee

RJW/bg

October 11, 1963

Mr. M. Wayne Mahill, President
San Bernardino Aerie 506
Fraternal Order of Eagles
469 Fourth Street
San Bernardino, California

Dear Mr. Mayhill:

In reply to your letter of October 10 to Governor Brown, I will be pleased to accept your invitation to attend the Narcotics Symposium and speak on the subject "New Narcotic Legislation". I can arrange to be present on December 6.

I would appreciate your advising me as to the time and place where this part of the symposium will be held, as well as the time which will be allotted for my remarks.

Sincerely

Arthur L. Alarcon
Executive Secretary

ALA:lc